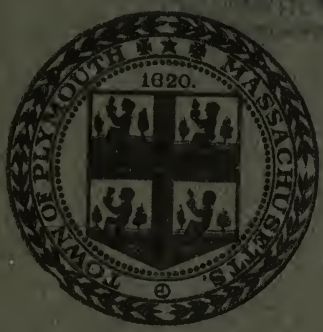
Town of
PLYMOUTH

Report of the Town Officers
for the year
1906



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TOWN OFFICERS

OF THE

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31

1906

PLYMOUTH
The Memorial Press
1907.

INDEX.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen—Frederick D. Bartlett, Charles C. Doten, Dexter H. Craig, George W. Bradford, Charles W. Eaton.

Town Clerk—Edward L. Burgess.

Town Treasurer—Edward L. Burgess.

Auditor—Frank D. Bartlett.

Collector of Taxes—Herbert W. Bartlett.

Clerk of Selectmen—Herbert W. Bartlett.

Assessors—John C. Cave, chosen 1905, for three years; George Harlow, chosen 1906, for three years; James C. Bates, chosen 1904, for three years.

Overseers of the Poor—William T. Eldridge, chosen 1905, for three years; Herbert W. Bartlett, chosen 1906, for three years; Charles A. Strong, chosen 1904, for three years.

Water Commissioners—Walter A. H. Jones and John W. Churchill, chosen 1906, for three years; Horace P. Bailey and Charles T. Holmes, chosen 1905, for three years; John H. Damon, chosen 1904, for three years.

School Committee—Eugene P. Rowell and J. Holbrook Shaw, chosen 1906, for three years; Elizabeth Thurber and

Joseph T. Collingwood, chosen 1905, for three years; Frank H. Perkins and Increase Robinson chosen 1904, for three years.

Burial Hill Committee—Selectmen.

Agawam Fishery Committee—Frank Harlow, Alfred Holmes, Harrison O. Barnes.

Park Commissioners—Thomas R. Watson, chosen 1904, for three years; George R. Briggs, chosen 1906, for three years; Walter H. Sears, chosen 1905, for three years.

Surveyors and Measurers of Lumber—Edward B. Atwood, Cornelius C. Holmes.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—William T. Eldridge.

Beach Committee—Selectmen.

Superintendent of Streets—Stillman R. Sampson.

Field Drivers and Fence Viewers—Hosea C. Bartlett, Charles H. Raymond, Lewis F. Smith.

Superintendent of Water Works—Arthur E. Blackmer.

Collector of Water Rates—N. Reeves Jackson.

Pound Keeper—Hosea C. Bartlett.

Committee on Inland Fisheries—Edgar D. Hill, Lewis W. Edson, William C. Hathaway.

Harbor Master—Ellis Whiting Harlow.

Board of Registration—C. H. Sherman, appointed in place of C. H. Holmes, appointed in 1904, for three years;

Herbert W. Clark, appointed 1905, for three years; Nathaniel G. Lanman, appointed in place of Alfred S. Burns, appointed in place of Frederick D. Bartlett, appointed 1904, for three years; Edward L. Burgess.

Superintendent of Oak Grove and Vine Hills Cemeteries, and Burial Hill—Edward F. Stranger.

Sexton—Winslow S. Holmes.

Superintendent of Almshouse—Obed C. Pratt.

Board of Health—Harry B. Davis, chosen 1906, for three years; Percy Lothrop, chosen 1904, for three years; Freeman Manter, chosen 1905, for three years.

Board of Engineers—Ephraim D. Bartlett, Isaac L. Hedge, John E. Sullivan, James S. Kierstead and Alton D. Edes.

Superintendent of Chiltonville Cemetery—Chas. Rogers.

Superintendent of Manomet Cemetery—Geo. A. Manter.

Superintendent of Cedarville Cemetery—Charles E. Kimball.

Constables—Michael Casey, Samuel Ferguson, Benjamin F. Goddard, Edward Manter, Freeman Manter, Augustine J. Hogan and William H. Geodecke.

Chief of Police—Benjamin F. Goddard.

Committee on Sewerage—Selectmen.

Tree Warden—George R. Briggs.

Forester—George R. Briggs.

List of Deputy Forest Fire Wards, 1905—Henry O. Whiting; Nehemiah L. Savery, Nathaniel T. Clark, Elkanah Finney, Gustavus G. Sampson, Frank L. St. George, assistant forester; LeBaron R. Barker, D. Edson Raymond, Albert M. Haskell, George H. Blanchard, Andrew J. Cahoon, Henry L. Cahoon, Wm. F. Doten, Zenas E. Langford, Ziba R. Ellis, John T. Pierce, William C. Collingwood, Ernest L. Sampson, Benjamin F. Raymond, John H. Marshall, Abbott A. Raymond, Walter H. Brown, Charles E. Maker, Joseph L. Manter, George H. Pierce, John F. Raymond.

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS OF 1906.

MARCH 24.

Voted, That the following names be stricken from the list of Jurors: Charles E. Ames, William Armstrong, John A. Beever, Charles B. Beytes, Edgar N. Broadbent, George E. Chase, Charles G. Churchill, Frederick C. Clark, Alpheus K. Harmon, Allen D. McKay, Thomas M. Perkins and Charles J. Stegmaier.

Voted, That the list of jurors revised as above be accepted.

Voted, That the Town authorize the Treasurer under the direction of the Selectmen to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, and for disbursement under the law relating to State Aid and Military Aid, and to defray the expenses of the Town after January 1, 1907.

Frederick D. Bartlett moved that the sum of fifty-five hundred dollars be appropriated for the Watch and Police.

James B. Collingwood moved to amend the above motion by reducing the amount to forty-five hundred dollars, and the motion was carried.

On motion of Isaac M. Jackson, *Voted,* That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to pay the expenses of Memorial Day.

On motion of William Hedge, *Voted,* That the Dog Fund, amounting to one thousand four hundred twenty-four dollars and forty-one cents ($1,421.41), and the additional sum of seventy-five dollars fifty nine cents ($75.59) be appropriated for the use of the Public Library.

On motion of Frederick D. Bartlett, *Voted,* To authorize the Selectmen to renew any note or notes heretofore authorized, which are now due or may become due, the present year for such time, and on such terms as they may deem expedient for the interests of the Town.

On motion of George R. Briggs, *Voted,* That the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750.00) be appropriated for the care and improvement of the public parks.

George R. Briggs moved that sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175.00) be appropriated for the care and improvement of Training Green.

Elkanah Finney moved to amend the above motion by adding seventy-five dollars ($75.00), making the amount two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00), and the motion was carried.

On motion of William S. Kyle, *Voted,* That the undrawn balance of the appropriation for heating and plumbing at the High School be transferred to the regular school account.

On motion of Frederick D. Bartlett, *Voted,* That the undrawn balance of four hundred sixty-seven and forty one-hundredths dollars ($467.40) on the Newfield street sewer, be transferred to the regular sewer account.

On motion of Ephraim D. Bartlett, *Voted,* That the undrawn balance of thirty-one and nineteen one-hundredths

dollars on the Central Engine House be transferred to the regular Fire Department account.

On motion of Frederick D. Bartlett, *Voted,* That the Town accept and allow the layout of Towns street, from Stafford street to South street, as laid out by the Selectmen and reported to the Town.

On motion of Isaac M. Jackson, *Voted,* That the subject matter of this article be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the Moderator, to consider the whole question of the auditing of the accounts of the Town, with instructions to report at the adjournment of this meeting, or at the next meeting of the Town.

On motion of William T. Davis, *Voted,* That the Selectmen be authorized to build in the Town House a commodious brick safe for the protection and preservation of the town records and archives; and that they be further authorized, if they they think it advisable, to remove the safe in the Treasurer's office, leaving a sufficient support for the safe on the second story, and to arrange the future occupancy of the present rooms of the Treasurer and Selectmen in such a manner as they shall see fit, the cost of the whole to be charged to the contingent account.

Frederick D. Bartlett moved, that the following by-laws be adopted:

Section 1.—Any person holding, occupying or interested in any lot in the public burial place of the Town, may deposit with the Town Treasurer any sum of money, not exceeding one thousand dollars, which sum so deposited, shall forever be held as a fund for the purpose of providing for the preservation and care of such lot and its appurtenances. The person making such deposit shall at the same time des-

ignate in writing the name of the cemetery in which the lot to be cared for is located, the number and specific location of the same, and the name of the person in whom the right or title thereof stands; and the Town Treasurer shall deliver to such depositor a receipt setting forth the same, and the purpose of said deposit.

Section 2.—The income from each deposit, already made, or to be hereafter made, shall be expended under the direction of the Selectmen in providing for the preservation and care of the lot designated with such deposit, or the appurtenances thereto belonging, as provided in section 1.

Section 3.—A separate account shall be kept with each deposit thus made, all labor or material being charged to each account, and the interest on each account being credited as received, semi-annually, from the Town Treasurer.

Section 4.—All deposits shall be invested by the Town Treasurer under the direction of the Selectmen.

William W. Brewster moved that this article be indefinately postponed, and the motion was carried.

John W. Churchill moved that a committee of seven, of whom the Moderator shall be one, be appointed by the Moderator to consider the question of a meter system for water, including water rates, and if in their investigations the committee consider it necessary, to consider also the question of an additional supply of water.

Charles H. Raymond moved that this article be indefinately postponed, and the motion was carried.

On motion of William W. Brewster, *Voted,* To authorize the Selectmen to declare, from time to time, a close season

for shell fish in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 282, of the Acts of 1904.

On motion of William W. Brewster, *Voted,* That the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) be appropriated for the cultivation, propagation and protection of shell fish.

On motion of William W. Brewster, *Voted,* That the town request the Selectmen to observe the following rules in granting all future license, under Chapter 195 of the Acts of 1870:

No license shall be given to any inhabitant covering ground which is already well-stocked, or seeded or for a larger area than one acre. Every license shall be given upon the condition that the licensee shall, under the direction of the Selectmen, mark the boundaries of his grant by posts or other suitable monuments, and the clams taken shall not be disposed of out of the limits of the Town, except to be used for bait, and the license shall not be assignable except with the consent of the Board of Selectmen.

The Selectmen shall require of each licensee satisfactory security that he will, at the expiration of the term of his grant, leave the ground well-stocked with clams.

On motion of Edward L. Burgess, *Voted,* That the Collector of Taxes be authorized to receive the taxes for the ensuing year at such places as he shall designate on or before the fifteenth day of October, that interest be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the said fifteenth day of October, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and such rate shall continue until otherwise ordered by the Town, and all taxes and interest remaining unpaid on the first day of January following, shall be collected forthwith by

legal process, and the Collector is hereby authorized to collect at once by legal process all taxes of previous years outstanding.

Voted, That the sum of one hundred thirty-seven thousand six hundred seventeen and 67-100 ($137,617.67) dollars be raised and assessed upon the polls and estates of the inhabitants of the Town of Plymouth, and upon the estates of non-residents, to defray the expenses of the Town for the ensuing year.

Report of the Selectmen.

Report of the Selectmen for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Last year's report called attention to the unsatisfactory accommodations at the Town House for the departments having offices there, and to the inadequacy of the vaults for the safe and orderly keeping of the Town Records, both of which had been apparent for a long time to the occupants of the Town House, and those citizens having business there.

At the Town Meeting, March 24th, 1906, on motion of William T. Davis, it was voted "That the Selectmen be authorized to build in the Town House a commodious brick safe for the protection of the Town records and archives, and that they be further authorized if they think it advisable to remove the safe in the Treasurer's office, leaving a sufficient support for the safe on the second story, and to arrange the future occupancy of the present rooms of the Treasurer and Selectmen in such a manner as they shall see fit, the cost of the whole to be charged to the contingent account.

It was found by your Board that a safe or vault of sufficient size could not be built in the Town House without encroaching too much on the already limited room therein, and after full consideration it was decided to build it outside, between the Town House and the Bradford house, occupied by the Water and School departments, opening from the Selectmen's room. A vault seven by twelve feet inside, on a

concrete foundation extending to the level of the basement floor, has therefore been built. The construction is a Portland cement concrete wall one foot thick and an eight-inch brick wall inside, with a two-inch air space between. The roof is of concrete and tinned, and the outer walls are covered with metal clapboards. The inner walls are of white enamelled brick, and the ceiling is plastered on expanded metal lathing; the floor being concrete.

The fittings, consisting of shelving, document files, card index drawers, pigeon holes, etc. are of metal, and allow of convenient and systematic arrangement of the contents of the vault. There is also a small safe in the vault.

In rearranging the occupancy of the rooms of the Treasurer and Selectmen your Board found that it would be more practical and far preferable to remove the vault in the second story as well as the one in the Treasurer's room, which was therefore done, and a good sized, fire proof safe bought for the use of the Assessors, who had formerly used the second story vault. As rearranged, the Treasurer now occupies with the Collector of water rates the whole of the southwesterly side of the lower floor of the Town House, the new vault opening out of this room. A small private office is partitioned off in one corner of the room. The Tax Collector's office is now in the front part of the northeasterly side of the lower story, and back of his office, and made possible by the removal of the two old vaults, is the Selectmen's room. The removal of the old stairs allowed making a very good room in the easterly corner of the second story, which has been utilized by the Assessors for their working quarters, and they also have a small office adjoining, part of their old room. The larger part of the Assessor's old room is now occupied by the Board of Health and Sealer of Weights and Measures.

A toilet room has been installed on each floor.

There is no change in the old caucus room. The total

cost of the work is $4,898.47, as itemized below, and the result is convenient and comfortable offices for the occupants of the Town House, and those having business there, and a vault where the Town records are safe from fire and easily accessible to those consulting them. The new offices and vault should supply the needs of the Town in that direction for ten to twenty years.

VAULT.

George W. Bradford, mason work,	$813 61
H. P. Bailey & Sons, tinning roof,	29 81
Peleg S. Burgess, carpenter work,	56 25
H. D. Leland, electric lights,	13 40
Edward B. Atwood, lumber,	42 32
Art Metal Construction Co., fittings,	310 00
	$1,265 39

CHANGES IN TOWN HOUSE.

Joseph Barnes, carpenter work,	$1,520 03
Lothrop A. Bradford, mason work,	328 20
John E. Jordan, plumbing, gas piping and furnace work,	412 56
Caleb R. Raymond, painting and paper hanging,	330 77
Diebold Safe & Lock Co., safe for Assessors,	185 00
D. H. Craig, carting safe from depot and placing in Town House,	25 00
Freight on safe,	3 77
Arthur B. Curtis, vault door and small safe,	150 00
J. Williams Beal, architect	100 00

Jas. B. Collingwood & Sons, furniture and linoleum,	85 40
Plymouth Electric light Co., wiring and fixtures,	188 84
William N. Snow, furniture and linoleum,	146 25
B. O. Strong & Son, curtains,	19 40
Geo. H. Magee repairing furniture,	29 35
John W. Herrick, sorting and arranging books and papers,	19 25
Carting rubbish from Town House (Town teams)	54 94
Winslow S. Holmes, extra janitor work,	28 39
Thos. J. Kennedy, help for janitor,	2 10
Bradford Joint Co., machinist labor,	3 83
	$3,633 08

There was some unexpected expense in making the Town House changes, caused by the almost worthless condition of the clapboards and some of the window frames on the southeasterly side of the building and some broken and worn out furnace parts. The cost of these items, probably about $200, is included in the "Town House changes," although they would have been necessary if no changes had been made. There were 12,000 to 15,000 good bricks recovered from the old vaults, worth $75 to the Town. Some of them have been used for sewer man-holes and they are as good as new for that purpose.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In the fall of 1905 the stone crusher was moved from Manomet where it had lain idle for several years and located on the Town lot on South street, near which location there was a large accumulation of stone taken from the gravel pit owed by Augustus T. Caswell where the Town had taken out road material. A contract was made with Mr. Caswell for the stone and also with Zoeth Clark for the stone at his

gravel pit off Alden street. It was planned to crush in the spring of 1906 the first lot of stone and move the crusher to the Alden street pit in season to crush at least enough stone there to redress Court street from Park avenue to Lothrop street. The crusher was run for a number of weeks, but it was found that the rush of regular work which comes in the road department in the spring and the limited capacity and inconvenient arrangement of the bins would not permit of operating it to the best advantage. It was therefore decided to postopone the redressing of Court street another season until the material could be obtained from the Alden street pit, and the crusher was stopped until there was a slack time in the road department work. This latter came in the fall when the crusher was again operated for several weeks, being then taken to the Alden street pit. At this location the bins have been remodelled and enlarged and the whole plant put in such condition as to allow its being operated far more economically than heretofore. About 2,300 tons of stone were crushed, of which there are 1,200 tons on hand now.

That part of the Jordan Road from Terry's corner northerly to near the Hayden mill and in two or three places between the mill and Chiltonville post office went to pieces so badly last spring that extensive repairs were necessary, the expense being $672.82 exclusive of the 650 tons of crushed stone. The long haul from South street contributed largely to the expense. This road shows such signs of wear in many other places as to make it evident that further repairs will be necessary during the next few years.

Hamilton street has been graded, gravelled, gutters paved and sidewalks built at a cost of $750.

Union street from Water street to Bradford, has been macadamized, converting what was frequently a slough hole into a good road at all times. The two bad gutters across Water street, at the foundry corner and between there and Sandwich street have been done away with.

Vernon street, between Court and Allerton streets, has been gravelled. North Park avenue has been gravelled and the sidewalk graded and covered with gravel and crushed stone. The expense of this, about $140, is to be paid by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

The Holmes Town Road has been relocated to a point just beyond the brook between Fresh Pond and the Manomet Cranberry Co. bog, and has been widened and the grade changed at some points. The South Pond Road has been widened and graded at the corner near the Manter place. The balance of the approximately 160 miles of road cared for by the Town has been kept in repair to the extent of the appropriation. One team horse has been purchased for $250 to replace one that it was necessary to kill, and a two seated democrat wagon has been bought at an expense of $85 and the old wagon.

The bridge over Red Brook has been rebuilt, the expense being divided between our Town and Wareham.

The breaking of the Plymouth Mills dam and consequent flood Sept. 24 washed away some of the stone bounds on Newfields street between Summer street and the bridge over Town Brook. The street at this point is of varying width with several angles in the lines, and it seemed an opportune time to remedy those defects. An alteration to a uniform width of forty feet in a straight line from Summer street to the bridge has therefore been made by the Selectmen and will be brought before the Town for acceptance at the meeting March 23, 1907.

The expenditures in the road department have been,		$22,928 21
Appropriation for 1906 was,	$19,500 00	
Reimbursements have been,	3,001 88	
		$22,501 88
Overdrawn,		$426 33

Of this overdraft there is $140.19 due from the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., for work on Park avenue, reducing it to $286.14. The overdraft is regretted by the Board, as close watch of the appropriation throughout the season so as not to exceed it led them to believe that they were keeping within bounds. One great difficulty in keeping tabs on the road appropriation is the custom which has obtained with some of letting their bills against the Town run for a whole year before presenting them, a custom which should be discontinued immediately. As an offset to the overdraft there are 1,200 tons crushed stone on hand, worth from $1.600 to $1,800 and the improvements to the crusher plant, costing four or five hundred dollars.

We recommend an appropriation of $20,000 for the coming year, and $426.33 to meet the overdraft.

NEW ROADS.

Town street has been graded, gravelled and sidewalks built at a cost of $801.04, which includes $150 for a piece of land purchased to take care of the surface water from the street.

Murray street, altered by the Selectmen in 1902 and accepted by the Town, has been worked to its altered width of 35 feet, a sidewalk with paved gutter being built on the southerly side and a concrete retaining wall across the end of the American Woolen Co., weave shed. The cost was $616.82.

Summer street and Mill Lane:—June 29th, 1903, the Selectmen petitioned the County Commissioners to relocate these two streets, which has been done under decree dated July 27, 1906. The land damages awarded aggregate $2,700, of which $2,100 was for the Hall property, so-called,

between Summer street and Mill Lane. To ensure the land damage being as low as possible the Hall property was purchased by a number of citizens in Dec. 1905 at a cost of $2,000. This with the accrued interest and expenses, less rents collected, amounted to $2,061.90, which sum has been paid by the Town Treasurer. This item, which was not provided for in the appropriation for New Roads, accounts for practically all of the overdraft.

Plans for the improvement and widening of Summer street between the head of Mill Lane and the foot of the street are now being prepared.

Russell street was relocated by the County Commissioners in 1905 and the work on this street has consisted of laying a concrete curb from the upper end of the Registry of Deeds lot to Court street. The sidewalk in front of the Registry lot was laid by the County. The balance of the sidewalk to Court street is to be built by the Town as soon as the matter of removal of the large tree near the foot of the street is decided by the Tree Warden.

In widening Billington street, the material being used in filling on Oak street, there has been expended $191.13.

The expenditures on New Roads have been,		$3,745 71
The undrawn balance of 1905 was,	$38 75	
Appropriation,	1,500 00	
		$1,538 75
Overdrawn,		$2,206 96

We recommend an appropriation of $5,000 for the coming year and $2,206.96 to balance the overdraft.

STATE HIGHWAY.

Nothing was given our Town this year in the allotment by the Commission, but it is confidently hoped that a section

will be allotted us in 1907. The section built in 1905 from Hotel Pilgrim northerly to the foot of the hill near Cliff street has proven very unsatisfactory. The Chairman of the Highway Commission has viewed it and considers that repairs may be necessary this coming spring. The shoulder of this road between the macadam and the car track was left in bad condition by the contractor and your Board made a contract with the Highway Commission to macadamize what was considered necessary at a cost of $246.48. This has been done and the amount reimbursed by the State. The land damage and legal expense to the Town on account of the building of the above section of State Highway was $1,577.58.

STREET SPRINKLING.

The undrawn balance of 1905 was,	$252 78
Appropriation,	2,000 00
	$2,252 78
Expenditures,	1,938 50
Undrawn,	$314 28

In view of the increased call for street sprinkling, we recommend an appropriation of $3,000 for the coming year.

STREET LIGHTING.

Seven 25 candle power incandescent lights have been added to the system during the year, four of them being on Standish avenue, between Alden and Samoset streets, one

on Oak street, one on Cherry street and one on Clyfton street.

There are now—

301	25 candle power lights at $20,	$6,020 00
3	32 candle power lights at $21,	63 00
7	2000 candle power lights at $125,	875 00
1	2000 candle power light at	85 00
		$7,043 00

It would increase the efficiency of the lighting system if those discovering lights out would report them immediately to the Selectmen.

The undrawn balance of 1905 was,	$393 20
Apporpriation,	6,800 00
	$7,193 20
Expenditures,	6,926 32
Undrawn,	$266 88

We recommend an appropriation of $7,000 for the coming year.

SIDEWALKS.

Very little new concrete walk has been laid this year. that on the southwesterly side of the Cornish school building being the largest item.

Granite curb has been laid as follows:—123 feet on Howland street, 284 feet on Chilton street and 160 feet on Water street,

Cement concrete curb was laid on Russell street, 212 feet, from the Registry of Deeds lot, inclusive, to Court street, and 188 feet on Whiting street in front of the Mt. Pleasant

schoolhouse lot. This makes an excellent curb but the cost has forbidden laying more.

Granite block paving for curb has been laid as follows:— 315 feet on Water street, 430 feet on Union street, 2530 feet on Court street, 65 feet on Whiting street, 450 feet on Murray street, 190 feet on Massasoit street and 300 feet on Mayflower street.

About 200 tons of crushed stone have been used on sidewalks on the above named streets, with very satisfactory results. The Murray street sidewalk and about 300 feet on Lothrop street have a foundation of soft coal ashes and top dressing of crushed stone, making a hard, dry and smooth walk in all kinds of weather. Part of the Court street sidewalk surfaced with crushed stone formerly had ashes for a surface. This type of sidewalk costs comparatively little to build and as far as we can see is most satisfactory. Some difficulty is experienced in getting ashes in quantity.

The Town now has about 35 miles of sidewalks.

The appropriation was,	$4,000 00
Reimbursements have been,	902 23
	$4,902 23
Expenditures,	4,509 62
Undrawn,	$392 61

We recommend an appropriation of $4,000 for the coming year.

CONTINGENT.

The expenditures have been,	$16,544 91

The undrawn balance of 1905 was,	$2,266 14	
Appropriation,	4,000 00	
Receipts from court fines, bank dividends, armory rent, license fees, etc.,	4,148 76	
		10,414 90
Overdrawn,		$6,130 01

The items of Town House vault and changes, $4,898.47, land damage and legal expense on account of State Highway on Warren avenue, $1,577.58, and land damage of $800 for the strip of land taken from the Gov. Bradford building lot on Town Square are responsible for this overdraft. Of the latter item $200 has been reimbursed by the County.

We recommend an appropriation of $7,500 for the coming year, and $6,130.01 to cover the overdraft.

The net expense of the old armory for this year was about $500; for the new armory the expense for the coming year will approximate $1,400, for janitor, light, fuel, telephone, etc., against which there will be a reimbursement by the State of probably $300 for rent of old armory for 1906. For this reason we recommend $1,000 more for contingent than we otherwise would.

SEWERS.

A six inch sewer has been laid from the alms house over private land to the foot of Pleasant street, 984 feet; 60 feet of 8" has been laid on High street, 210 feet of 6" in way between Bartlett and High streets, 48 feet of 8" on Newfields street, 174 feet of 8" on Russell street, 270 feet of 6" off Oak street, 74 feet of 6" on Bartlett street, and 310 feet of 8" on Standish avenue.

The undrawn balance of 1905 was,	$727 52
Transferred from Newfields street sewer appropriation,	467 40
Received from entrance fees,	2,677 40
	$3,872 32
Expenditures,	1,970 64
Undrawn,	$1,901 68

No appropriation is recommended for the coming year.

WATCH AND POLICE.

The expenditures have been,		$5,761 30
The undrawn balance of 1905 was,	$933 76	
Appropriation,	4,500 00	
		$5,433 76
Overdrawn,		$327 54

We recommend an appropriation of $6,000 for the coming year and $327.54 to cover the overdraft.

REMOVAL OF SNOW.

The undrawn balance of 1905 was,	$1,124 13
Appropriation,	1,000 00
	$2,124 13
Expenditures,	383 48
Undrawn,	$1,740 65

An appropriation of $2,000 is recommended for the ensuing year.

Two snow ploughs have been purchased. There are now two located at the north end, two at the centre and one at the south end of the Town, with a view of clearing the sidewalks at the earliest possible time after a storm.

The cost of the two ploughs, $150, was by an oversight charged to the road appropriation. The overdraft in that appropriation is therefore $150 less than stated, and the balance of snow appripriation is $150 less than stated.

At the last Town meeting an appropriation of $500 was made for the "cultivation, propagation and protection of shell fish." During the year the State Commissioners on Fisheries and Game have sent their biologists here several times to investigate the conditions of our shores and flats and we have co-operated with them to the extent of furnishing a man and boat. The most of the expenditure of $53 has been in this connection. They set a umber of spat collectors at different points and made a large number of experimetal plantings on different flats. The collectors were either destroyed or displaced by the tide, and an examination of the plantings after a few weeks showed that practically every clam had disappeared or been killed. The majority found had the shells bored, presumably by winkles or cockles.

Because of the result of their experiments and on advice of the Commissioners and pending the receipt of their formal report on our harbor we have refrained from spending more of the appropriation in planting clams. A piece was plowed up on Plmouth Beach near the "Dump" to make it favorable for a "set" to catch there, but it was probably too late in the season; at least, nothing resulted. The grants to Gideon F. Holmes and Nehemiah S. Holmes expired this fall and the former, which had been seeded by Mr. Holmes, are well stocked with small clams, but they have grown very slowly. A close season of one year has been put on these grants, and

it is planned to plow up a section of them at the first opportuity, possibly transplanting some of the clams, although a recent inspection shows many sets of small clams on the shore between the Cordage Co., and Chiltonville and some on the beach. Nothing of the kind has been observed on the flats, however.

CEMETERIES AND BURIAL HILL.

The undrawn balance of cemetery appropriation for 1905 was,	$5 34
Appropriation,	1,200 00
Reimbursements,	1,727 19
	$2,932 53
Expenditures have been,	2,483 68
Undrawn,	$448 85
The undrawn balance of Burial Hill appropriation for 1905 was,	$101 77
Appropriation,	600 00
Reimbursement,	50 00
	$751 77
Expenditures,	666 65
Undrawn,	$85 12

There has heretofore been one appropriation for all of the cemeteries of the Town, and we recommend that the appropriation for Oak Grove and Vine Hills Cemeteries be a separate item hereafter, so that the Superintendent of those two cemeteries may include in his report to the Town a financial statement.

The Selctmen wish to call the attention of the citizens to the desirability of establishing funds for the perpetual

care of their cemetery lots. There are now thirty such funds aggregating $8,895.68, which is on deposit in our two Savings Banks. Such a fund insures the care of the lot even though no member of the family be left. The income only is used, and that only to the extent necessary to preserve and care for the lot and its appurtenances. A general adoption of this plan would result in a few years in the materially improved appearance of our cemeteries.

PUBLIC SANITATION.

This is a subject that has been agitated at different times during past years, but without material result. There is urgent necessity that provisions of a sanitary nature for public convenience and comfort of our own people and the many visitors to our town should be made, and we recommend that some action be taken at the coming Town Meeting looking to this end.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations are asked for by the several departments—

Roads and bridges,	$20,000 00
Fire Department,	14,000 00
Poor,	7,500 00
Lighting streets and Town House,	7,000 00
Sidewalks,	4,000 00
Contingent,	7,500 00
Amount carried forward,	$60,000 00

Amount brought forward,	$60,000 00	
Watch and Police,	6,000 00	
Sexton,	125 00	
New Roads,	5,000 00	
Collector of taxes,	800 00	
Treasurer,	1,000 00	
Cemeteries,	1,200 00	
Burial Hill,	600 00	
Street sprinkling,	3,000 00	
Removal of snow,	2,000 00	
Schools,	49,500 00	
Town debt and interest,	26,500 00	
Assessors,	2,100 00	
Parks,	750 00	
Training Green,	175 00	
Tree Warden,	1,500 00	
Gypsy and brown tail moth,	1,000 00	
Board of Health,	1,800 00	
		$163,050 00

DEFICIENCIES.

Roads and bridges,	$426 33
Soldiers' relief,	1,954 39
Military aid, less amount paid by State,	418 00
Contingent,	6,130 01
Fire Department,	1,528 63
Watch and police,	327 54
New roads,	2,206 96
Board of Health,	6 74
Amount carried forward,	$12,998 60

Amount brought forward,	$12,998 60	
New school houses,	462 27	
Tree warden,	166 52	
		$13,627 39
		$176,677 39
Less—		
Corporation tax,	$10,132 11	
Bank tax,	1,334 71	
		11,466 82
		$165,210 57

To cover the amount required above it will be necessary to raise by taxation the sum of $165,210.57 to meet the expenses of the town for the year 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK D. BARTLETT,
D. H. CRAIG,
GEORGE W. BRADFORD,
CHARLES W. EATON,
CHARLES C. DOTEN,
Selectmen.

TEASURER'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING, DECEMBER 31, 1906.

The Treasurer is charged with cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1906,	$6,375 41
Agawam and Half Way Pond Fishery,	298 50
Fire Department reimbursements,	79 80
Cemeteries—Sale of lots and etc.,	1,727 19
Interest on taxes,	1,309 62
Town Debt and Interest reimbursements,	757 00
Schools reimbursements,	38 25
Soldiers' Relief, Chap. 447,	298 03
Water rates and miscellaneous receipts,	32,823 48
Temporary Loan,	107,000 00
Parks reimbursements,	208 05
Board of Health license fees,	32 00
Tax of 1904 including abatement of $953.09,	9,477 41
Roads and Bridges reimbursements,	3,001 88
Seals reimbursements from Plymouth County,	27 00
Sidewalks reimbursements,	902 23
Tax of 1905 including abatement of $248.69,	14,713 83
Cash received for license to hunt,	15 00
Military Aid, Chap. 372,	427 00
Poor Department reimbursements,	3,236 03
Sewer entries,	2,677 40
Burial Hill reimbursement,	50 00
Amount carried forward,	$185,475 11

Amount brought forward,	$185,475 11
Tree Warden reimbursement,	2 00
Armory reimbursements,	43 00
Tax of 1906 including abatement of $1,471.22	143,843 63
State Aid from State,	4,371 00
Armory Loan,	30,000 00
Corporation Tax,	10,132 11
National Bank Tax,	1,334 71
Dog Fund for 1906,	1,334 68
Fresh Brook,	6 00
Armory rent from Plymouth Band and others,	1,984 57
Armory rent from State for 1905,	300 00
Licenses pool, billiard, etc.,	255 75
Sale of voting lists,	1 00
Plymouth County ¼ damage Town Square,	200 00
Sale of Town Records,	4 00
Old Colony Bank dividends,	250 00
Sale of Herring rights,	42 00
Fines and forfeiture from court,	1,166 15
E. K. Watson, rent of building,	40 00
Sale of old iron,	5 29
	$380,791 00

The Treasurer is credited with—

Abatements,	$2,673 00
Assessors,	1,951 35
Agawam and Half Way Pond Fishery,	48 76
Fire Department,	14,012 15
Cemeteries,	2,483 68
Murdock Fund interest,	36 50
Memorial Day,	150 00
Amount carried forward,	$21,355 44

Amount brought forward,	$21,355 44
Public Library,	1,500 00
Notes paid,	16,693 25
Interest paid,	8,730 60
New Schools,	5,784 09
New Roads,	3,745 71
State Aid, Chap. 374,	4,536 00
Schools,	49,855 38
Soldiers' Relief, Chap. 447,	2,252 42
Sexton,	125 00
Warren Fund interest	50 00
Watch and Police,	5,761 30
Water Department,	38,776 20
Widows,	100 00
Training Green,	203 74
Temporary Loan repaid,	87,000 00
Parks,	771 39
Old High School House Lot,	9 45
Nathaniel Morton Park Fund interest,	200 00
Board of Health,	1,838 74
Removal of Snow,	383 48
Contingent,	16,544 91
Lighting Streets and Town House,	6,926 32
Roads and Bridges,	22,928 21
Seals,	27 00
Sidewalks,	4,509 62
Forester,	117 80
Central Engine House,	5,589 31
Treasurer of Commonwealth, hunters' licenses,	30 00
Gypsy Moth,	574 41
Military Aid, Chap. 372,	836 00
Poor Department,	10,325 32
Sewers,	1,970 64
Burial Hill,	666 65
Amount carried forward,	$320,718 38

Amount brought forward,	$320,718 38
Watering Streets,	1,938 50
Treasurer,	800 00
Tax Collector,	800 00
Cultivation of Shell Fish,	53 00
Armory,	23,116 19
National Bank tax,	3,999 02
Corporation tax,	18 13
State Highway repairs,	251 10
County tax,	12,763 94
State tax,	10,325 00
Tree Warden,	700 72
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1906,	5,307 02
	$380,791 00

Overdrawn Balances.

Fire Department,	$1,528 63
New Roads,	2,206 96
State Aid, Chap. 374,	4,546 50
Soldiers' Relief, Chap. 447,	1,954 39
Watch and Police,	327 54
Water Department,	5,103 30
Board of Health,	6 74
Contingent,	6,130 01
Roads and Bridges,	426 33
Military Aid, Chap. 372,	833 07
Tree Warden,	166 52
New Schools,	462 27
	$23,692 26

Undrawn Balances.

Abatements,	$204 85
Assessors,	63 08
Fresh Brook,	67 92
Cemeteries,	448 85
Murdock Fund,	730 00
Town Debt and Interest,	646 60
Schools,	22 89
Warren Fund,	1,000 00
Widows,	64 00
Training Green,	66 57
Parks,	406 81
Old High School House Lot,	329 84
Nathaniel Morton Park fund,	2,000 00
Lighting Streets and Town House,	266 88
Sidewalks,	392 61
Forester,	1,189 15
Gypsy Moth account,	322 09
Poor Department,	1,431 77
Sewers,	1,901 68
Burial Hill,	85 12
Watering streets,	314 28
Cultivation of Shell Fish,	447 00
Armory,	6,926 81
Removal of Snow,	1,740 65
	$21,069 45

TOWN DEBT.

Water Loan.

Four per cent. bonds, dated June 1, 1885, payable $2,800 annually,	$22,400 00	
Four per cent. bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1890, payable $1,300 annually,	14,300 00	
Four per cent. notes, dated Aug. 1, 1894, payable $800 annually,	10,400 00	
Four per cent. notes, dated Oct. 2, 1899, payable $1,500 annually,	19,500 00	
Three and one half per cent. notes, dated May 1, 1901, payable $1,000 annually,	15,000 00	
Three and three fourths per cent. notes, dated July 1, 1903, payable $666.66 annually,	17,999 82	
Three and one half per cent. notes, dated April 15, 1905, payable $500 annually,	4,500 00	
Three and one half per cent. notes, dated April 15, 1905, payable $500 annually,	4,500 00	
Three and one half per cent. bonds, dated Nov. 15, 1905, payable $600 annually,	11,400 00	
		$119,999 82
Amount carried forward,		$119,999 82

Amount brought forward,		$119,999 82
New School House Loan.		
Three and one half per cent. notes, dated, May 1, 1901, payable $1,000 annually,	$5,000 00	
Four per cent. note, dated Aug. 1, 1895, payable $266.66 annually,	5,066 54	
Four per cent. note, dated April 1,1897, payable $324.83 annually,	324 83	
Three and three fourths per cent. notes, dated Aug. 13, 1902, payable $550 annually,	3,300 00	
Four per cent. notes, dated July 1, 1904, payable $1,400 annually,	25,200 00	
Three and one half per cent. notes, dated April 15, 1905, payable $2,500 annually,	22,500 00	
		$61,391 37
Stone Crusher Loan.		
Three and one half per cent. notes, dated May 1, 1901, payable $500 annually,	$2,500 00	
		$2,500 00
New Road Loan.		
Four per cent. note, dated July 1, 1899, payable $600 annually,	$1,800 00	
		$1,800 00
Amount carried forward,		$185,691 19

Amount brought forward,		$185,691 19
Macadamizing Loan.		
Four per cent. notes, dated Aug. 1, 1895, payable $300 annually,	$5,700 00	
Four per cent. notes, dated Sept. 8, 1900, payable $900 annually,	3,600 00	
Three and one half per cent. notes, dated May 1, 1901, payable $800 annually,	4,000 00	
Four per cent. notes, dated Nov. 1, 1901, payable $340 annually,	1,700 00	
Three and three fourths per cent. notes, dated Oct. 1, 1904, payable $800 annually,	6,400 00	
		$21,400 00
Sewer Loan.		
Four and one half per cent. notes, dated Nov. 1, 1893, payable $750 annually,	$5,250 00	
Three and three fourths per cent. note, dated July 1, 1903, payable $1,000 annually,	24,000 00	
		$29,250 00
State Highway Loan.		
Four per cent note, dated April 1, 1897, payable $411.76 annually,	$411 75	
		$411 75
Amount carried forward,		$236,752 94

Amount brought forward,		$236,752 94
Real Estate Loan.		
Three and one half per cent. notes, dated Feb. 14, 1903, payable $400 annually,	$2,800 00	
		$2,800 00
South Street Engine House Loan.		
Three and three fourths per cent. notes, dated July 1, 1903, payable $800 annually,	$5,600 00	
Four per cent. notes dated Dec. 15, 1903, payable $250,	1,750 00	
		$7,350 00
Engine House Loan.		
Four per cent. bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1905, payable $1,000 annually,	$17,000 00	
		$17,000 00
Plymouth, Carver and Wareham Street Railway Loan.		
Three and three fourths per cent. notes, dated Dec. 1, 1903, payable $1,500 annually,	$10,500 00	
		$10,500 00
Amount carried forward,		$274,402 94

Amount brought forward,		$274,402 94
Armory Loan.		
Four per cent. bonds, dated June 1, 1906, payable $1,500 annually.	$30,000 00	
		$30,000 00
Debt Dec. 31, 1906.		$304,402 94
Debt Dec. 31, 1905.		300,762 85
Increase for the year,		$3,640 09
Borrowed during 1906,		$30,000 00
Paid on debt during 1906,		26,359 91
		$3,640 09

CONTINGENT.

Cr.

Undrawn balance,	$2,266 14	
Appropriation,	4,000 00	
Armory rent from Plymouth Band and others,	1,984 57	
Armory rent from State for 1905,	300 00	
Licenses pool, billiards, and etc.,	255 75	
Sale of voting lists,	1 00	
Plymouth County ¼ damage widening Town Square,	200 00	
Sale of Town Records,	4 00	
Old Colony National Bank dividends,	150 00	
Sale of Herring streams,	42 00	
Fines and forfeiture from court,	1,166 15	
E. K. Watson, rent of building,	40 00	
Sale of old iron,	5 29	
Balance overdrawn,	6,130 01	
		$16,544 91

Dr.

Janitor at Town House,	$190 47	
Fuel at Town House,	169 77	
Charles H. Holmes, surveying,	30 00	
J. E. Fowler, D. V. S., poisoning cases,	26 75	
Geo. E. Bolling, poisoning cases,	15 00	
Committee of fifteen, expense,	25 00	
Expense of Town meetings and State elections,	299 11	
Expressage,	8 60	
Amount carried forward,		$764 70

Amount brought forward,		$764 70
Plymouth Beach,	43 50	
Legal expense,	560 00	
Labor for filling on account State Highway,	1,347 58	
Land damage on account State Highway,	230 00	
Fees and expenses of arrest,	138 70	
Return births, deaths, and etc.,	450 05	
Pilgrim Spring,	71 39	
Hathaway and McLean, sale of Herring streams,	9 50	
Rifle Range,	224 05	
Treasurer of the Comm. 25 per cent. of money received for liquor licenses,	1 00	
Clerk of the Selectmen,	150 00	
Fires in the woods,	877 28	
Fire Police,	10 00	
John B. Washburn, recording deeds,	2 00	
Treasurer's bond,	80 00	
Furnishings,	30 48	
Town Clerk,	50 00	
Telephone,	22 96	
Thomas W. Bailey, surveying,	90 50	
Ballott box,	50 00	
Clerical work,	51 00	
Printing, including town reports,	744 40	
Books and stationery,	263 73	
Expense at Armory,	2,767 86	
Dr. F. H. Bradley, inspector of cattle,	300 00	
Board of Registration and expenses,	252 75	
Amount carried forward,		$9,583 43

Amount brought forward,		$9,583 43
Repairs at Town House including vault,	4,898 47	
Services of the Selectmen,	950 00	
Fire extinguishers at Armory,	32 00	
L. C. Howland & Son, repairs,	6 82	
Edward F. Ackley *et ali.* widening Town Square,	800 00	
Ringing bells July 4th,	8 00	
Auditor,	75 00	
Care of Town Clock,	50 00	
Perambulation of town lines,	24 00	
Arthur E. Blackmer, surveys and plans,	31 00	
Miscellaneous,	86 19	
		$16,544 91

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Cr.

Appropriation,	$19,500 00
Appropriation for deficiency,	751 57
Reimbursement from Contingent,	143 44
Reimbursement from Plymouth Gas Light Co.,	45 68
John W. Churchill,	16 50
Reimbursements from New Schools,	21 88
Brockton & Plymouth St. R. R. Co., tax (1905),	466 99
Sale of crushed stone,	45 35
Plymouth & Sandwich St. R. Ry. Co., Excise tax, (1906),	79 09
Amount carried forward,	$21,070 50

Amount brought forward,	$21,070 50
Brockton & Plymouth St. Ry. Co., Excise tax (1906),	508 61
Reimbursements from New Roads,	163 13
Reimbursements from Sidewalks,	659 75
Reimbursement from Sewers,	16 50
Street railway tax from State,	425 96
Reimbursement from Poor Department,	75 00
Reimbursement from School Department,	61 12
Reimbursement from Water Department,	21 75
Treasurer of Commonwealth for repairing state highway,	246 48
Miscellaneous receipts,	4 65
Overdrawn balance,	426 33
	$23,679 78

Dr.

Overdrawn balance,	$751 57
Payments in 1906 for repairs, etc.,	22,928 21
	$23,679 78

Department	Balance undrawn Dec. 31, 1905	Balance overdrawn Dec. 31, 1905	Appropriations	Appro's for Deficiency	Reimbursements	Expenditures	Balance overdrawn	Balance undrawn
Abatements	$499 41	$.....	$2,378 44	$.....	$	$ 2,673 00	$.....	$ 204 85
Assessors	14 43	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	1,951 35	.....	63 08
Agawam Fisheries	.....	.....	.....	.....	298 50	48 76	.....	249 74
Contingent	2,266 14	.....	4,000 00	.....	4,148 76	16,544 91	6,130 01	.....
Cemeteries	5 34	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,727 19	2,483 68	.....	448 85
Central Engine House	5,620.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,620 50	.....	.....
Burial Hill	101 77	.....	600 00	.....	50 00	666 65	.....	85 12
Board of Health	.....	183 97	1,800 00	183 97	32 00	1,838 74	6 74	.....
Fresh Brook	61 92	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	67 92
Fire Department	1,372 53	.....	11,000 00	.....	110 99	14,012 15	1,528 63	.....
Forester	1,306 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 80	.....	1,189 15
Gypsy Moth Account	.....	103 50	1,000 00	.....	.....	574 41	.....	322 09
Lighting Streets and Town House	393 20	.....	6,800 00	.....	.....	6,926 32	.....	266 88
Public Library	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Murdock Fund	730 00	.....	.....	.....	36 50	36 50	.....	730 00
Military Aid, Chap. 372	.....	845 07	.....	421 00	427 00	836 00	833 07	.....
Memorial Day	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....
Nathaniel Morton Park Fund	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	2,000 00
New Roads	38 75	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	3,745 71	2,206 96	.....
New Schoolhouses	5,321 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,784 09	462 27	.....
Old High Schoolhouse Lot	339 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 45	.....	329 84
Poor	.....	21 06	8,500 00	.....	3,236 03	10,325 32	.....	1,431 77
Parks	220 15	.....	750 00	.....	208 05	771 39	.....	406 81
Roads and Bridges	.....	751 57	19,500 00	.....	3,001 88	22,928 21	426 33	.....
Seals	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 00	27 00	.....	.....
Sexton	.....	.....	125 00	.....	.....	125 00	.....	.....
State Aid, Chap. 374	.....	4 381 50	.....	.....	4,371 00	4,536 00	4,546 50	.....
Sewers	727 52	.....	.....	.....	3,144 80	1,970 64	.....	1,901 68
Schools	240 02	.....	49,600 00	.....	38 25	49,855 38	.....	22 89
Soldiers Relief, Chap. 447	.....	2,382 27	.....	2,382 27	298 03	2,252 42	1,954 39	.....
South Street School Lot	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 44
Sidewalks	.....	970 43	4,000 00	970 43	902 23	4,509 62	.....	392 61
Town Debt and Interest	1,290 33	.....	23,000 00	.....	2,066 62	25,423 85	.....	646 50

Collector of Taxes	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....
Treasurer	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....
Tree Warden Account	282 20	.....	250 00	.....	2 00	700 72	166 52	.....
Training Green	20 31	.....	250 00	.....	.....	203 74	.....	66 57
Removal of Snow	1,124 13	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	383 48	.....	1,740 65
Sandwich Street Macadam	1,226 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226 11
Warren Fund	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	1,000 00
Watch and Police	933 76	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....	5,761 30	327 54	.....
Water Department	849 42	.....	.....	.....	32,823 48	38,776 20	5,103 30	.....
Widows	64 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	64 00
Watering Streets	252 78	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	1,938 50	.....	314 28
Armory	.....	.....	30,000 00	.....	43 00	23,116 19	.....	6,926 81
Cultivation of Shell Fish	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	53 00	.....	447 00

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD L. BURGESS, Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The accounts of the Town Treasurer, and Collectors of taxes and water rates have been examined by me for the year of 1906, and have found same to be correct, vouchers being shown for payments, and charges made to the proper departments.

The cash balance at end of the year was $5,307.02 as stated in the Treasurer's report.

FRANK D. BARTLETT, *Auditor.*

Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 9, 1907.

ASSESSORS' REPORT.

The Assessors respectfully submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1906:

Assssed value of real estate,	$7,359,625 00
Assessed value of personal estate,	2,488,513 00
Total,	$9,848,138 00
Gain on real estate,	172,900 00
Gain on personal estate,	70,336 00
Assessed value of land, exclusive of buildings,	2,157,925 00
Assessed value of buildings, exclusive of land,	5,201,700 00
Assessed value of resident bank stock,	203,413 00
Assessed value of personal, excluding bank stock,	2,285,100 00
Rate of taxation, $16 on $1,000.	
Tax on real estate	$117,754 00
Tax on personal estate,	39,816 20
Tax on polls,	5,860 00
Tax on non-resident bank stock,	3,913 39
Amount committed to tax collector,	$167,343 59
Residents assessed on property,	1,504
All others assessed on property,	434
Non-residents assessed on property,	526
All others assessed on property,	142
Persons assessed on property,	2,606
Persons assessed on poll tax only,	1,917
Number of polls assessed,	2,930
Number of horses assessed,	966

Number of cows assessed,	326
Number of neat cattle assessed,	6
Number of sheep assessed,	16
Number of swine assessed,	200
Number of dwelling houses assessed,	2,517
Acres of land assessed,	50,267

ABATEMENT ACCOUNT.

DR.

Abatements for the years 1904, 1905, 1906,	$2,673 00
Balance December 31, 1906,	204 85
	$2,877 85

CR.

Overlayings,	$2,472 50
Balance December 31, 1905,	405 35
	$2,877 85
Appropriation for 1906,	$2,000 00
Balance, 1905,	14 43
	$2,014 43
Amount paid for services of assessors, clerical assistance and expenses,	$1,951 35
Balance December 31, 1906,	$63 08

We recommend an appropriation for the year 1907 of $2,100.

GEO. HARLOW.
JAMES C. BATES.
JOHN C. CAVE,
Assessors of Plymouth.

REPORT OF OVERSEERS OF POOR.

The Overseers of Poor respectfully submit the following report.

The work of this department has been conducted on practically the same lines as in previous years, the history of every applicant for aid being carefully taken and traced to determine the legal settlement, a work of much time and trouble in many cases, in order that the expense may be charged to the State, city or town liable for the support. This line of work is always important, and especially so considering the present cosmopolitan nature of our inhabitants.

Outside aid is the term given to temporary or even continuous aid, which is rendered other than in an institution for full support, like an almshouse, and is furnished in the form of fuel, medical attendance, orders for provisions, or in the payment of rent for aged people, widows with children, or women with children that have been deserted by faithless husbands. During the year we have thus aided 213 persons, 104 of whom were under 16 years of age.

Conditions at the Almshouse remain as usual, the inmates being well provided for, and the house kept with its accustomed neatness and care. Fewer inmates have been admitted during the past year than has been the case for many years. While this speaks well for the prosperous condition of the town, it does not lessen, except perhaps in the single item of food, the cost of maintaining the Almshouse, the effect being to largely increase the cost of each person supported wholly out of proportion to what the expense would be had we twice our present number of inmates.

The Almshouse is now connected with the sewer, this

tending toward a direct benefit to the health of the Town by lessening the amount of sewage entering Town Brook, and settling in the only practicable way a question that sooner or later was bound to arise. We were enabled to avoid the payment of all land damage by the co-operation of the public-spirited people through whose land the sewer was laid. The thanks of our Board are also extended to the Board of Selectmen for their recognition of the necessity of the work, and their promptness in carrying it to a finish.

REPORT OF THE OVERSEERS OF POOR.

POOR AT ALMSHOUSE.

Number of inmates, Jan. 1, 1906,	8
Admitted during the year,	3
	11
Died,	1
Number remaining January 1, 1907,	10

Inmates in State Institutions.

School for Feeble Minded,	1
State Hospital at Foxborough,	3
	4
Discharged during 1906,	2
Remaining Jan. 1, 1907,	2

Financial.

Jan. 1, 1906, undrawn balance,	$21 06
Appropriation,	8,500 00
Received from sale of hogs,	289 33

Received from sale of cows,	72 50	
Interest, Chas. Holmes, fund,	20 20	
Interest, LeBaron fund,	54 52	
Interest, Murdock fund,,	18 25	
Received from Insane Poor Account,	527 84	
Reimbursements from Individuals,	208 00	
Received from cities, town and other sources,	2,045 39	
		$11,757 09
Expended during the year, 1906,		10,325 32
Undrawn balance, Jan. 1, 1907,		$1,431 77

We recommend an appropriation of $7,500 for the year 1907.

CHARLES A. STRONG,
WILLIAM T. ELDRIDGE,
HERBERT W. BARTLETT,
Overseers of Poor.

NOTE.—It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Mr. Obed C. Pratt, which occurred January 31st, 1907, and who for the past 22 years had been Superintendent at the Almshouse. Appointed to that position in the summer of 1885, he gave to the town a most efficient administration; looking carefully after the health of the inmates and the cleanliness of the Almshouse, which was always a model for neatness, a fact which visitors were quick to note and comment upon. By the death of Mr. Pratt the Town loses a faithful servant, and the persons who have been under his care a personal friend.

REPORT OF TOWN CLERK.

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN PLYMOUTH IN 1906.

Jan. 3. Frederick Moon and Aldyth Maynard Hadaway, both of Plymouth.

Jan. 20. Joseph Ramos and Maria Filomenia DaSilveira, both of Plymouth.

Jan. 22. Alexander John McDougall and Charlotte E. (Griffith) Kennedy, both of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Jan. 27. John Edson Grinnell and Syble Lottie Pierce, both of Plymouth.

Jan. 27. Alexander Goyitch and Cecile Boudrot, both of Plymouth.

Feb. 7. Joseph Eldridge Elmon Cook and Ida R. (Holmes) Bennett, both of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Feb. 20. Edward Henry Perrault and Hannah Maria Morse, both of Plymouth.

Feb. 24. Jacob Reigel, Jr., and Elizabeth Haesmann, both of Plymouth. Married in Kingston.

Feb. 26. Michael Shea and Elizabeth Youngman, both of Plymouth.

Feb. 26. Norman C. Brown of Plymouth and Lillian R. (Quigley) Chase of Webster. Married in Webster.

March 1. Hazen Conklin and Marcia Thomas Manter, both of Plymouth.

March 3. Isidoro Benotti of Plymouth and Ida Tura of East Boston. Married in Boston.

March 6. Max Orent of Plymouth and Sadie I. Nicholawsky of Cambridge. Married in Boston.

March 8. John Henry Damon of Plymouth and Fannie Stevenson of Brighton. Married in Brighton.

March 17. Walter Ulrich Schroeder and Bertha S. (Bryant) Dunham, both of Plymouth.

March 22. Henry Weichel and Bertha Louise Ripley, both of Plymouth. Married in Kingston.

March 22. Ernest Alexander Pierce and Lottie May Staples, both of Plymouth. Married in Providence, R. I.

March 29. Frank H. Mulcahy and Edna A. Tucker, both of Plymouth.

March 31. Jacob William Mahler and Annie Dries, both of Plymouth. Married in Kingston.

April 4. Nahum Stetson Leach and Grace P. Ellis, both of Plymouth. Married in Carver.

April 16. Henry Melix of Plymouth and Elizabeth (Smith) Ford of Boston. Married in Boston.

April 22. George LeBlanc of Plymouth and Annie Belfontaine of Boston. Married in Plymouth.

April 22. Frank J. Freyermuth and Katherine Strassel, both of Plymouth.

April 21. Elisee Ferioli of Plymouth and Ida Cavezzoli of Italy. Married in Boston.

April 25. John Lindsey Sheridan of Plymouth and Jennie Kelly of Everett. Married in Boston.

April 28. Joseph J. Basler of Kingston and Agnes Brenner of Plymouth. Married in Plymouth.

April 28. Ermelinde Bregoli and Lena Lenzi, both of Plymouth.

May 5. Joseph Sance and Maria Conceicao Machada, both of Plymouth.

May 12. Charles F. Washburn, Jr., of Plymouth and Annie G. (Berry) Briggs of Kingston. Married in Kingston.

May 12. Antone Costa and Mary Joseph, both of Plymouth.

May 12. Domenico Camandona and Mary Pasteris, both of Plymouth.

May 19. Charles Webber, Jr., and Annie Fhorder, both of Plymouth.

May 19. Antone Costa and Glory Morris, both of Plymouth.

May 24. Charles Allen Locke of Providence and Bertha May Mawbey of Plymouth. Married in Providence, R. I.

May 29. Horatio Wright Pierce and Christine McKinnon, both of Plymouth.

June 6. John Robert Leonard and Charlotte DeCost, both of Plymouth.

June 12. Chester Copeland Morton and Agnes Maud Little, both of Plymouth.

June 14. Robert Pezzini of Springfield and Mary Rose Grandi of Plymouth. Married in Plymouth.

June 15. Ernest Emile Weller and Annie Mildred (Reed) Jolly, both of Plymouth.

June 16. Manuel Lema and Mary Costa, both of Plymouth.

June 17. Joseph Alberghini of Boston and Nora Malaguti of Plymouth. Married in Plymouth.

June 18. Sedley Ray Dunlap of Natick, and Grace Clyfton King of Plymouth. Married in Plymouth.

June 19. Ezra Lewis Besse and Mary Ann Smith, both of Plymouth.

June 20. Walter Ashmore Knight and Rebecca Jane Faunce, both of Plymouth.

June 23. Marcelin Lacombe and Philomena Levesque, both of Plymouth. Married in Providence.

June 24. Gerardo Corsini and Elvira Lenzi, both of Plymouth.

June 27. Joseph A. Morrison and Fannie Abbott, both of Plymouth.

June 27. Zonetti Gaetano of Plymouth and Annie Marchesi of Italy. Married in Boston.

June 28. Orrin Esdell Clark and Florence Ann Morrison, both of Plymouth.

June 30. Nino Frank Muti and Esther Maini, both of Plymouth.

June 30. William O'Connell and Alice Frances Keefe, both of Plymouth.

June 30. Armalindo Barafoldi and Loanna Bregoli, both of Plymouth.

July 1. Antonio Scagliarini and Caroline (Benotti) Lenzi, both of Plymouth.

July 4. Edward W. Hamden and Alice M. Goldthwait, both of Boston. Married in Plymouth.

July 8. Silenzio Andelino and Valeria Banzi, both of Plymouth.

July 14. Emil Johnson and Walberg Eliasson, both of Sweeden. Married in Plymouth.

July 25. Charles J. Baumgartner and Annie A. Pierce, both of Plymouth.

July 28. Umberto Gilli and Josephine Zandi, both of Plymouth.

July 28. Manuel Antone Careiro and Mary Therza Gomes, both of Plymouth.

July 28. Gherardo Borghi and Theresa Rolli, both of Kingston. Married in Plymouth.

July 29. Richard Clarence Pratt and Lillian Jane McManus, both of Newton. Married in Plymouth.

July 29. Nando Piazzi and Adelmina Ferrari, both of Plymouth.

July 30. Edward Boutemain and Lucy May Carnes, both of Plymouth.

Aug. 1. John Joseph Sears and Margaret Ellen Maher, both of Plymouth.

Aug. 1. Aristide Caponcelli and Augusta Busi, both of Plymouth.

Aug. 6. Antone Gallerani and Delia Montenari, both of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Aug. 8. Henry Allen Sampson of Plymouth and Fannie Fern Smith of Nova Scotia. Married in Centerville, N. S.

Aug. 14. Gilbert Richmond Finney of Plymouth, and Etta May Ford of Kingston. Married in Kingston.

Aug. 18. Antonio Melo and Melvina Marvelli, both of Plymouth.

Aug. 24. Charles B. Swain of Malden and Amelia H. Cook of Plymouth. Married in Malden.

Aug. 31. John A. McDonald and Mary Armstrong, both of Plymouth.

Aug. 31. Walter E. Faber and Mary E. (McGregor) Hill, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 3. Louis R. Sloan and Hope E. Manter, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 4. Frank August Martin Weber and Madaline Mary E. Kaiser, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 5. Harold Lovett Reid of North Tewksbury and Mae Webster Nickerson of Plymouth. Married in Plymouth.

Sept. 5. Waldo Hayward of Plymouth and Lydia Winthrop Dunbar of Kingston. Married in Kingston.

Sept. 12. John W. Hessler and May M. Terry, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 16. Domenico Salvatore and Irene Ciaramella, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 16. William Stanley Peck of New York and Margaret Bradford Morton of Plymouth. Married in Plymouth.

Sept. 25. Edgar Ner Broadbent and Mary Fidelis Cassady, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 27. Leon Fortini and Venuster Tadia, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 29. Lester Wendall Nickerson and Nora Helen Goodwin, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 30. Peter Bergamini and Assunta Palavanchi, both of Plymouth.

Sept. 30. Alton Otis Robbins of Plymouth and Carrie Whiting Goddard of Kingston. Married in Plymouth.

Oct. 3. Edward Francis Parker and Mary Frances Welsch, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 3. Stanford Lawson Cleveland and Bessie Louise Boomer, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 6. Joseph Sears and Minnie Lawrence, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 6. Albert Snow Rich and Josephine Perkins, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 6. Harold Jefferson Weston of Plymouth, and Lucy Chase Cole of Kingston. Married in Kingston.

Oct. 7. John Allen Bradford and Mary Matheson, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 11. Charles W. Morrill and Rosa P. Clark, both of Providence, R. I. Married in Plymouth.

Oct. 14. Lloyd C. Gould of Dorchester and May E. Doten of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Oct. 20. Frank Nunes and Mary L. Costa, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 20. Joseph Souza of Plymouth and Elvira A. Miznes of Lowell. Married in Plymouth.

Oct. 24. Harry Bertram Davis of Plymouth and Julia Harris Edson of Whitman. Married in Whitman.

Oct. 25. Walter B. Covill and Mary A. Farrell, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 27. Nimis Saracca and Clara Tassinari, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 27. Martin W. Anderson and Mary A. Anderson, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 27. Columbo Tassinari and Esterina Lenzi, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 30. John L. Karle and Mollie Ruprecht, both of Plymouth.

Oct. 31. John Andrew Forsythe and Bertha E. Haskins, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 1. Leonardi Fortini and Carolina Soatti, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 6. John Farrari and Lena Vegnani, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 6. Albert Starr Beckman and Florence Gertrude Stuart, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 10. Vito Diaz and Fannie Lawrence, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 10. John F. Hall, Jr., and Vergie Daniel, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 11. Ugo Brevaglieri and Clementina Tassinari, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 14. Augustus Thomas Dean and Martha Annie Anderson, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 17. Gustavus Francis Holmes and Sadie Valler, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 17. Ettore Zandi and Erminia Malaguti, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 21. Frederick Henry Bradley and Mary Louise Dries, both of Plymouth. Married in Dedham.

Nov. 24. Joseph Thomas and Virginia Tarcia, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 24. Charles Henry Dolphin and Lydia Louise Magee, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 26. Frederick Huten Getman of Stamford, Conn., and Ellen Matilda Holbrook of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Nov. 27. Claude Alton Lowe of Kingston and Ida May Kierstead of Plymouth. Married in Plymouth.

Nov. 28. Andrew J. Carr and Helen Agnes Sullivan, both of Plymouth.

Nov. 29. Leon Leslie Lowe of Waterbury, Conn., and Almira Harlow Churchill of Plymouth. Married in Plymouth.

Dec. 1. Robert Borelli and Josephine Carasiti, both of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Dec. 1. Antone Polluzi and Louisa Bastoni both of Plymouth.

Dec. 5. Maurice Joseph Baker and Emma (Lessard) Roseberry, both of Plymouth.

Dec. 7. Harold Edward Sampson and Rena Gladys Bartlett, both of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Dec. 10. William James Pierce and Mildred Irish, both of Plymouth.

Dec. 15. Ettore Mattioli and Lucy (Consoni; Sirsini type error) both of Plymouth.

Dec. 15. Pedrini Etelredo and Theresa Bongiovani, both of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Dec. 15. Louis Berganzoni and Medarda Serra, both of Plymouth. Married in Boston.

Dec. 22. Edward T. Pierce and Mary Ellen Smith, both of Plymouth.

Dec. 24. Samuel Goldenberg and Esther Miller, both of Cambridge. Married in Plymouth.

Dec. 29. Peter Bergonzini and Adriana Christofori, both of Plymouth.

Dec. 29. Nicholas Freyermuth, Jr., and Mary Druckenbrod, both of Plymouth.

BIRTHS REGISTERED IN PLYMOUTH IN 1906.

Date.		Name.	Name of Parents.	Birth Place of Father.	Birth Place of Mother.
Jan.	2	—— Luigi	Frank and Vincenza Napeolitana	Italy	Italy
	4	Velesta Louise Holmes	Francis C. and Mary V. Bennett	Plymouth	Rockland
	4	Angelo Malaguti	Vincent and Cathrina Gavoni	Italy	Italy
	5	Fannie Feocchi	Erasmio and Maggie Busi	Italy	Italy
	5	Mary DeCost	Norman and ——		
	5	Sidney Belmont Akeley	Leon B. and Annie E. Williams	Belmont, N. H.	Cape Breton
	6	Elva Gilli	Joseph and Clementina Balboni	Italy	Italy
	7	Aggeo Consoni	Diofebo and Rosie Luberti	Italy	Italy
	7	Annie Margate McTighe	John J. and Cora Bent	Marlborough	Plymouth
	7	Priscilla Alice Douglass	George A. and Mary D. Lovell	Plymouth	Sandwich
	7	Norma Giberti	August and Attilia Sandri	Italy	Italy
	13	Mary Agnes Callahan	Thomas S. and Christina L. Flood	Plymouth	New Brunswick
	13	Howard Marshall Wood	Alba and Grace E. Harris	Plymouth	Wareham
	14	Harry Foster Bumpus	Harry W. and Mabel F. Dunham	Plymouth	Plymouth
	18	Natalie Charlotte Luther	Nathaniel C. L. and Bella A. Dudley	Hanson	Oxford, Me.
	19	Gertrude May Wood	George T. and Susan Nickerson	Plymouth	Nova Scotia
	20	Edward Samuel Maguire	John A. and Addie I. Maker	Maine	Maine
	25	John Edward Adams	James P. and Ruth M. Hoxie	Providence	Plymouth
	25	George Brenner	John and Barbara H. ——	Germany	Germany
	29	Anna Jacinto	Jamare and Mary Tavare	Azores	Azores
	29	Bernard Roscoe Davis	Herbert F. and Margaret M. Proctor	Plymouth	Nova Scotia
	29	Dorris Bradford Kingsley	John M. and Ella R. Raymond	Plymouth	Wareham
	30	Bernard Alfred Peterson	Peter J. and Annie A. Foley	Norway	Roxbury
	31	Ernest Bonsari	Raphael and Emma Guensoni	Italy	Italy
Feb.	1	Alice Scagliarini	Matteo and Alphonsa Palavanchi	Italy	Italy
	3	Ernest Gerald Nickerson	Royal H. and Bertha E. Nickerson	Plymouth	Plymouth
	4	Alice Frances Cook	Luther A. and Lottie W. Hopkins	Kingston, R. I.	Nova Scotia
	5	William Gardner	William B. and Caroline T. Halleren	Providence	St. Johns, N. F.
	6	Priscilla Morton Collingwood	Joseph T. and Mary E. Morton	Plymouth	Plymouth
	6	Celestina Feci	Amilcari and Clementina Bovardi	Italy	Italy
	7	Rosie Toabe	Max and Ida Schechter	Russia	Russia
	7	Ellen Clyfton Lahey	Jeremiah J. and Grace C. Weston	Plymouth	Plymouth
	8	Esther Cotti	Andrew and Augusta Serra	Italy	Italy
	9	—— Ill.			
	10	Edward Lawrence Lee	Lawrence J. and Margaret Kelly	Blackstone, Mass.	Westerly, R. I.
	10	Frances Evangeline Manter	Francis E. and Evangeline C. Peterson	Plymouth	Sweeden
	11	Robert Roncarati	Joseph and Mary Mattini	Italy	Italy

BIRTHS — CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	NAME OF PARENTS.	BIRTH PLACE OF FATHER.	BIRTH PLACE OF MOTHER.
1906				
Feb. 11	—— Baker	Augustus E. and Jane Haskins	Hyannis	Plymouth
12	Jacob William Miller	Gottlop and Anna Volk	Germany	Germany
13	Dorothy Elizabeth Leonard	Frank C. and Alice I. Clark	Plymouth	Dartmouth, Mass.
14	—— Bagnato	Vito and Mary Lepori	Italy	Italy
14	John Fratus	Manuel and Mary Kenedy	Portugal	Portugal
16	Katherine Linzi	Joe and Grandilia Basbieri	Italy	Italy
18	John Clarence Manter	Clarence S. and Theresa Galvin	Plymouth	Ireland
20	William Leslie Sherman	William B. and Ida B. Dean	Plymouth	Plymouth
20	Alice Dries	Peter and Martha Perrior	Germany	Nova Scotia
21	Harry Kane	Michael and Annie Wood	Ireland	Plymouth
23	Allen Damon Perkins	Thomas M. and Lillian F. Wixon	Plymouth	Harwich
24	John Austin McCullum	John G. and Barbara Ryan	P. E. Island	Nova Scotia
28	Ralph Hirst	James and Emily Brook [Grath	England	England
Mar. 1	William Lovell	William H. and Catharine A. Mc-	Sturks, Me.	England
1	John Warren Gunther	Emile and Elizabeth J. Hamer	Germany	Wales
2	—— Delaney	James and Katherine McDermott	England	Rhode Island
3	Charles Lester Loring	Benjamin D. and Annie B. Loring	Charlestown, Mass.	Duxbury
5	Harold Winslow Gould	Jessie L. and Evelyn P. Freeman	Wakefield, R. I.	Plymouth
6	Laura Guiderboni	Anselmo and Emelia Robboni	Italy	Italy
7	Arthur Joseph Terry	Simon B. and Mary J. LeBlanc	Cape Breton	P. E. Island
8	Eleanor Carmine Bernagozzi	William and Edna Rossi	Italy	Italy
13	Herbert Linwood Smith	Patrick D. and Mary A. Brewster	Kingston	So. Boston
13	Esther Orentlicher	Simon and Sarah Bezbrez	Russia	Russia
14	Rosie Baratta	Achillio and Aurelia Rosatti	Italy	Italy
14	Leno Pederzini	Louis and Mary Alberghini	Italy	Italy
15	Bessie Shoman	Samuel and Edith Sandlier	Russia	Russia
15	Paul William Sherman	Clarence C. and Helen F. Proctor	Plymouth	Plymouth
16	Earl Fratus	Joseph and Clara C. Shaw	Plymouth	Maine
18	—— Casoli	Guitano and Ida Tedeschi	Italy	Italy
19	Louis Fortini	Frank and Mary Corchi	Italy	Italy
24	Ruth Lena Elizabeth Peck	August and Katherine Weichel	Germany	Germany
24	Louis Eddy Wall	Seth E. and Julia Wirtzburger	Plymouth	Germany
24	Fedora Guiderboni	Louis and Rosie Maeini	Italy	Italy
26	John Diegoli	Peter and Teresa Balboni	Italy	Italy
26	Helen Frances Cotton	Nathan P. and Edna L. Robbins	Cornish, Me.	Porter, Me.
27	Arthur Caranci	Domenico and Filemena Perna	Italy	Italy
30	Joseph DeCosta	John and Mary ——	Western Islands	Western Islands

Mar.	30	Neva May Eastwood	Elmer E. and Annie Jex.	Canada	Canada
	31	Helen Winsor Carleton	John W. and Annie F. Appling	Sandwich	Carver
Apr.	5	Howard Mansfield Hertel	Alfred W. and Fannie M. Clark	Plymouth	Boston
	7	Alvin Rnssell Kendrick	James R. and Mary E. Landry	Plymouth	Nova Scotia
	7	Harriet Pauline Robbins	Lester and Elizabeth Schneider	Plymouth	Plymouth
	9	Josephine Calzolari	Joe and Emma Borghi	Italy	Italy
	9	Mary Arundo	Jacintho and Julia Costa	Azores	Azores
	9	George Mastin Sampson	Alonzo C. and Lizzie F. Wood	Plymouth	Plymouth
	10	Joseph Corti	Louis and Eliza Brandini	Italy	Italy
	10	Chester Alvin Wood	Leonard and Maud E. Cook	P. E. Island	So. Boston
	10	Ichabod Wood Brown	John S and Priscilla H. Wood	Azores	Plymouth
	14	Esther Ruth Bass	Kasiel S. and Hannah Aron	Austria	Hungary
	15	Thomas Augustns Holligan, Jr.	Thomas A and Ida M. Dries	Boston	Plymouth
	17	Wilfred Bartlett Sloan	Arthur and Grace E. Bartlett	Windsor, Conn.	Plymouth
	17	Lester Frank Zahn	Charles and Mary A. Hessler	Plymouth	Dayton, Ohio
	17	William Francis Fergnson	William J. and Agnes Halfpenny	England	Ireland
	26	Winifred Helena Brannecker	Marks F. and Winifred Reily	Plymouth	Ireland
	26	Sutturno Rossi	Alceste and Eliza Benotti	Italy	Italy
	28	Kimbell Saxton Smith	Harrison K. and Alice Saxton	Cambridge	Roxbury
	29	Thomas Harlow Morton	Albert E. and Sarah Harlow	Plymouth	Plymouth
	30	Lilla Schneider	Jacob and Edith Offsay	Russia	Russia
	30	Alice Agnes Wirtzburger	Phillip J. and Sylvia Voght	Germany	Germany
May	1	Frank Costa	John and Mary Cometino	Western Islands	Western Islands
	2	Florendino Accolla	Sebastiano and Carmelia Cavolini	Italy	Italy
	4	—— Sylvia	Manuel	Azores	Azores
	7	Charles Henry Conners	David H. and Mary Conway	Woburn	Lowell
	8	Ennice Irene McLaughlin	William T. and Grace W. Wade	Maine	Plymouth
	8	Eliza David Dezorets	Israel and Rebecca Basbrez	Russia	Russia
	8	Nerrio Borghi	Joe and Clementina ——	Italy	Italy
	8	Luella Sampson	Emerson F. and Mary Clark	Plymouth	Plymouth
	9	—— Lamborghini	Louis and Rose Nicoli	Italy	Italy
	10	James Meloni	Peter and Erminia Bretti	Italy	Italy
	10	Joseph Smith	Lewis B. and Orinda A. Hughes	So. Dennis	Nova Scotia
	13	Geneviere Palmena Demers	Adolf B. and Bertha Petitt	Canada	Canada
	15	Marion Lucille Manter	Arthur L. and Alfreida Lundblad	Plymouth	Sweeden
	19	Lea Bogezani	Hugo and Amelia Pedezani	Italy	Italy
	19	Richard Thomas Lahey	Leonard J. and Mary E. Hickey	Plymouth	Kingston
	21	Beatrice May Quartz	Henry and Mary A. Schrieber	Dedham	Plymouth
	29	Edward Prince Davee, Jr.	Edward P. and Edith W. Howland	Plymouth	Plymouth
	29	Richard Lowry	Samuel and Olive E. Cave	Ireland	Montpelier, Vt.
	31	Mary Isabell Joyce	Michael P. and Helen Bransfield	Boston	Ireland
June	1	Barbara Winslow Whiting	Frank and Sarah L. Manter	Plymouth	Plymouth
	2	Guaraldo Ferrioli	Auresta and Emma Orsini	Italy	Italy
	2	Blanche Mae Nickerson	Frank L. and Effie F. Sears	Nova Scotia	Plymouth
	2	Arthur Guard Pyle	John W. and Edith Hoffman	England	Germany
	6	Alfred Astralli	William R. and Mary Lusi	Azores	Azores

BIRTHS — CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	NAME OF PARENTS.	BIRTH PLACE OF FATHER.	BIRTH PLACE OF MOTHER.
1906				
June 6	Elizabeth Agnes Valler	Harry E. and Etha Nickerson	Plymouth	Nova Scotia
8	Etta Gagne	Michael and Ellen Roy	Canada	Canada
9	Harman Cornish Brown	William J. and Judith M. Pierce	Plymouth	Plymouth
9	Mildred Martha Cromwell	Charles and Delia F. Bumpus	Plymouth	Wareham
9	Homer Wayne Cote	Homer and Annie Ainley	Canada	England
12	Gerald Sampson	Isaac H. and Mary E. Keefe	Nova Scotia	Newfoundland
12	Louis Zuchilli	Luca and Franc Francolassi	Italy	Italy
14	Eugenia Bogarti	Ottoviarno and Clemente Bonelli	Italy	Italy
15	Albert Moody Sousa	John A. and Annie Montada	Western Islands	Western Islands
15	Kenneth Francis Bourne	Herbert M. and Angeline Howland	Plymouth	Plymouth
18	Rita Elizabeth Osterdiep	John W. and Helen G. Wilson	Plymouth	England
20	Ellen Josephine Cash	Gideon E. and Ella H. Bresnahan	Yarmouth	Ireland
21	Angiolina Vecchi	Frenando and Benilda Corseggiari	Italy	Italy
28	Mary Govoni	Antonio and Malia Carafoli	Italy	Italy
29	John Libero Gallerani	John and Amelia Maemi	Italy	Italy
30	Vellina Fantoni	Angust and Presede Longhi	Italy	Italy
July 4	Joseph Carl Manuel Freeburg	Alex and Eda Anderson	Sweeden	Sweeden
6	Antone Thomas	Fred and Mary Dias	Azores	Azores
7	Josephine Diodato	Vincenzo and Maria Guanilla	Italy	Italy
7	Cora Marion Stevens	James A. and Minnie B. Ryder	Barnstable	Sandwich
7	Isabel Victorine Ruprecht	Daniel J. and Dorothea Bey	Germany	Germany
9	Eva Frances Riedel	Henry and Louisa M. Becker	Plymouth	Boston
9	Emile Demulder	Lievin and Josephine Lenain	France	France
10	Chester Farcoli	Joe and Amedia Diegoli	Italy	Italy
10	Robert Jacobs	Horatio and Addie Chase	Harwich	Dennis
10	Horatio Jacobs	Horatio and Addie Chase	Harwich	Dennis
10	Gemma Giberti	Phillip and Addie Corsini	Italy	Italy
13	Joseph Henry Lemins	Albert and Lizzie Miller	Germany	Plymouth
14	Lucy Longhi	Phillip and Generosa Bagnolli	Italy	Italy
15	—— Pasini	Joe and Maria Malori	Italy	Italy
16	Tessie Knight	James and Ella Valler	Plymouth	Plymouth
17	Francis Clifford Morton	Reginald and Frances M Holmes	Plymouth	Plymouth
17	Remido Tassinari	Joe and Leonora Vezzani	Italy	Italy
17	Catherine Neal	Frank T. and Minnie C. Hurley	Mattapoisett	Plymouth
17	Howard Franklin Gould	Walter F. and Regina M. Karle	Plymouth	Plymouth
17	Alfred Edward Ericson	August and Hannah Anderson	Plymouth	Sweeden
17	Ephraim Louis Bartlett	Louis D. and Margaret Powers	Plymouth	Plymouth

July	18	Lucy Mabbett	Herbert E. and Hattie M. Harlow	Connecticut	Plymouth
	20	Anthony Nunes	Jessie and Katherino Jacintho	Azores	Azores
	21	Dorothea Caroline Dee	Martin and Dorothy Delaney	Michigan	Fitchburgh
	21	William Southwo th Ruprecht	Maurice J. and Margaret Stanley	Germany	Scituate
	22	Herman Frederick Gray	Frederick S. and Benzina Reese	Plymouth	So. Carolina
	26	Norma Fortini	Carlo and Carolina Pioppi	Italy	Italy
	27	Elmer Bence McCarthy	Charles and Sarah E. Wareham	Fall River	Fall River
	31	Gladys Irene Knight	Joseph and Ida F. Bumpus	Plymouth	Wareham
	31	Arthur Winthrop Sampson	Elisha B. and Mary D. Morse	Plymouth	Manchester, Mass.
Aug.	3	Francis Daggett	John G. and Mary E. Barlett	Maine	Dover, N. H.
	3	Catharine Dower Welsh	Michael D. and Mary A. Casey	Wales	Plymouth
	5	Luigi Annucci	Ban and Lonisa Ferrecchia	Italy	Italy
	7	Flora Linett Dickson	Russell L. and Sarah L. Wixon	Plymouth	Harwich
	8	Julia Edemire Vary	Aimee and Mary L. Grimer	New York	Canada
	12	Vincent Doleful Montenari	Louis and Augusta Bernagozzi	Italy	Italy
	12	Orlinda Fareoli	Raphael and Linda Balboni	Italy	Italy
	15	William Milligan Sloan	Joseph C. and Julia L. Morse	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island
	23	Marion Louise Doten	Louis G. and Annie M. Bartlett	Plymon h	Plymouth
	23	Joseph Deans	Robert and Catherine Gilvery	Ireland	Ireland
	28	Gurnet Boardman	Joseph L. and Amy D. Randall	Lexington	New Brunswick
	29	—— Briffoz	Ormand and Mary A. Donylliez	Belgium	France
	29	Hilda Consoni	Luigi and Ida Albertini	Italy	Italy
	30	—— Raymond	John E. and Margaret Bush	Scituate	Fitchburg
	31	Lewis Charles Ostelaeni	Carlo and Mary Cramolini	Italy	Italy
Sept.	3	Lawrence Ellsworth Wood	Leslie W. and Grace L. Dunlap	Middleborough	Plymouth
	4	Edward Francis Fairbanks Bartlett	John F. and Sophia J. Johnson	Plymouth	Elmira
	4	Geno Fari	Celso and Amelinda Steffeni	Italy	Italy
	6	Edwin Elmore Cook	Joseph F. and Ida R. Holmes	Boston	Plymouth
	7	Roland Ellsworth Pierce	John F. and Martha F. Pierce	Carver	Plymouth
	8	Nella Zucchi	Fred and Ida Remolinzi	Italy	Italy
	9	Alfred Carleton Viau	Ernest A. and Ellen A Sullivan	Fall River	Avon, Mass.
	12	Joseph Mello	Simon and Mary Astralli	Azores	Azores
	14	Henry John Cash	Henry T. and Elizabeth M. Ruprecht	Plymouth	Germany
	16	Mary Estrella	John and Mary ——	Portugal	Portugal
	17	Alfred Joseph Kesler	John and Rosina Herget	Germany	Germany
	17	Theresa Edwich Sampson	William H. and Mary E. Perry	Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia
	18	Harriet May Kennedy	George H. and Mary Brinstine	Charleston, N. H.	N. Vassleboro, Me.
	20	Clara Malagnti	Anabel and Augusta Lodi	Italy	Italy
	20	Eleanor Scagliarini	Antonio and Agatha Montanari	Italy	Italy
	21	Priscilla Anti	Salvini and Mary White	Italy	Nova Scotia
	24	Antero Quasze	Peter and Atillia Christofori	Italy	Italy
	25	Dorris Emma Shea	Michael and Elizabeth Youngman	Gilbertville, Mass.	Plymouth
	25	Barbara Perrior	Geoffrey D. and Mary A. O'Brien	Nova Scotia	Plymouth
	26	Colombo Tassinari	Fred and Mary Govoni	Italy	Italy
	26	Henry Howard Hanelt	Max C. and Asena B. Sand	Germany	Germany

BIRTHS — CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	NAME OF PARENTS.	BIRTH PLACE OF FATHER.	BIRTH PLACE OF MOTHER.
1906				
Sept. 28	Delfo Cavicchi	Celso and Agusta Tevanari	Italy	Italy
Oct. 4	Warren Albert Mahler	Jacob, Jr. and Annie Dries	Plymouth	Plymouth
4	Louis Gagne	Paul and Marceline Chasse	Canada	Canada
5	Hiram Swift McHenry	William J. and Sarah M. Crowell	Plymouth	Sagamore
7	Robert Franklin Sabin	Charles W. and Charlotte Rolfe	Augusta, Me.	Stoneham, Mass.
7	Bartlett Higgins Coville	William T. and Lizzie Higgins	Nova Scotia	Provincetown
8	Gertrude Frances Cash	Willis F. and Alice B. Neal	Yarmouth	Mattapoisett
12	—— Resnick	Simon and Rachel Miller	Russia	Russia
12	—— Resnick	Simon and Rachel Miller	Russia	Russia
13	Alfredo Nerri	Adillio and Mary Cocchi	Italy	Italy
16	David Ahira Kelly	Ahira B. and Ellen H. Hubbard	Dennisport	Plymouth
20	Mary C. Brunzo	Dominick and Mary Marro	Italy	Italy
21	Louis Sherman	Abraham and Sarah Toabe [bins	Russia	Russia
21	Charles Seymour Hadaway	Augustus S., Jr. and Lillian E. Rob-	Plymouth	Chatham
23	Eleanor Stefani	Geatano and Melvina Tassinari	Italy	Italy
23	Annie Stefani	Gaetano and Melvina Tassinari	Italy	Italy
23	Robert Anderson	William, Jr. and Ruth S. Ellis	Somerville	Falmouth
24	Theodore Roy Hurle	William T. and Mary Granniman	Boston	Germany
27	Ill.			
28	Flora Agnes Raymond	William W. and Ida M. Valler	Plymouth	Plymouth
Nov. 1	Isabel Louise Wood	Alton A. and Gertrude A. Lovell	Plymouth	Sandwich
1	Herbert Albert Stevens	William and Amanda L. Stirk	England	Newton, Pa.
4	Mary Etta Schrieber	Leopold J. and Mary Smith [Cauley	Newark, N. J.	Ireland
5	Donald Augustus Parks	Emery H. and Catherine C. Mc-	Houlton, Me.	Nova Scotia
5	—— Christofori	Melindo and Impolite Coresari	Italy	Italy
5	Alfred Gottardo	Leonardo and Mary Cavicchi	Italy	Plymouth
7	Evelyn Margaret Sance	Engene and Celine Boutemain	France	France
9	Elsie Ferrari	Umberto and Albertina Palusi	Italy	Italy
12	Arnold Boynton Baker	Edward W. and Flora I. McQuarrie	Plymouth	Bath, Me.
13	Mary Bonve	Louis and Fortuna Macardo	Italy	Italy
14	Richardson Mason Woolford	George R. and Lydia W. Holmes	Canada	Plymouth
16	—— Laccoussiere	Edward and Lemina Marceau	Manchester, N. H.	Canada
19	Eunice Elizabeth Peck	John P. and Louisa Quartz	Germany	Dedham
19	Louis Wirzburger	Henry and Agnes Voght	Germany	Germany
20	Robert Shirley Delano	Will F. and Elizabeth S. Hedge	Duxbury	Plymouth
23	Rosie Minelli	Gim and Mary Gilli	Italy	Italy
24	Charles Pincelli	Michael and Margaret Linzi	Italy	Italy

Nov.	24	Simon Union	Massod and Alice Thomas	Syria	Syria
	24	Mary K. Friermouth	Frank and Katherina Strassell	Plymouth	Germany
	24	John Souza	Joe and Antonetta Rebells	Azores	Azores
	25	Charles Herbert West	Frank E. and Annie E. Nickerson	Harwichport	Dennis
	28	Henry Gilfred Pickard	William S. and Helen U. Hipson	Plymouth	Nova Scotia
	30	—— Resnick	Morris and Sela Jutan	Russia	Russia
	30	Florinda Ardizzoni	Lazaro and Maria Salani	Italy	Italy
Dec.	3	—— Bregoli	Amelindo and Lena Linzi	Italy	Italy
	5	William Lichter	Samuel and Sera Stein	Russia	Russia
	6	John Scagliarina	Antonio and Carolina Benotti	Italy	Italy
	7	Aldo Gnidoni	John and Dalcisa Bosari	Italy	Italy
	8	James Deltufo	Frank and Lucia Macadi	Italy	Italy
	9	—— Mineralli	Servero and Alice Borghi	Italy	Italy
	14	Ill.			
	15	Amelia Cosini	Joe and Escelior Boraldi	Italy	Italy
	16	Arthur Robert Phillips	George H. and Hannah E. Searson	Raynham	Plymouth
	16	—— Anderson	James and Elizabeth M. Holmes	Plymouth	Plymouth
	17	Dorothy Lucretia Pierce	Ernest A. and Lottie M. Staples	Plymouth	Warren, R. I.
	18	Edmund Roy Mosman	Austin R. and Edith Valentinelli	Boston	New York
	21	Gladys Louise Holme-	Robert W. and Louise H. Henrich	Plymouth	Kingston
	22	Florence Ada Hatfield	Albert T. and Ada Buchanan	England	England
	23	—— Robbins	Morton L. and Ella W. Pierce	Plymouth	Plymouth
	24	Mary Michellini	Adoardo and Virginia Diosi	Italy	Italy
	25	Lucy Hill Saverv	Walcott S. and Helen S. Dunn	Carver	Plymouth
	26	Louis Morisi	Peter and Rosa Nicoli	Italy	Italy
	29	Rosco Francis Washburn	Charles F. and Annie G. Berry	Plymouth	Kingston
	30	—— Morrison	John L. and Georgia Miner	Fall River	Quincy

DEATHS REGISTERED IN PLYMOUTH IN 1906.

Date.	Name.	Age Y.	Age M.	Age D.	Cause of Death.	Name of Parents.
1906						
Jan 3	Ann Doten	83	11	12	Disease of Heart and Rheumatism	Benjamin Eaton and Elizabeth Peabody
6	Anna H. Greenfield	49	0	0	Mitral Regurgetatis	John Edwards and Mary Johnson
8	Lewis Fortini	10	6	0	Aecidental Drowning	Frank and Mary Corke
12	Ethel Drew	36	0	25	Concussion of Brain. (Died in St. Augustine, Fla.)	JamesLucas and Cynthia Manter
12	James LeeMarshall	27	9	8	Tuberculosis	John and Honora Donovan
13	Samuel H. Doten	93	7	8	Disease of Heart	Samuel and Rebecca Bradford
17	Amelia Tavares	1	7	0	Sick from Birth Convulsions	Joseph and Rosa Conceicas
18	Clara L. Finney	33	3	20	Phthisis	Frederick Schiel and Maria Coulter
19	George Griswold	81	9	0	Organic Disease of Heart	Emery and Hannah Doans
20	Frances Ellis	60	5	28	Cancer	John Green and Olive Holmes
22	Abbie E. Millar	65	6	11	Angina Pectoris	Frank B. Cobb and Judith Eaton
22	Cynthia Swift	82	2	22	Tumor of Stomach	Charles C. and Mary H. Ell
Feb. 6	Francis Howland	68	11	9	Heart Disease	Calvin and Lydia Nickerson
6	William Gardner	0	0	1	Premature Birth	William B and Caroline T. Halleren
13	—— Baker	0	0	3	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Augustus E. and Jane Haskins
15	—— ——	0	0	0	Still Born	—— —— ——
21	William Oliver Harris	69	7	11	Disease of Heart	Oliver and Ruth Goddard
21	David Nickerson	57	7	4	Brights Disease	David and Hannah Crowell
21	Esther H. Steamburg	79	5	8	Apoplexy	James S. Burr and Sarah Turner
21	Lorenzo Tribble	82	8	29	Meningitis. (Died in Malden)	William and Elizabeth Bradford
22	Emily G. Holmes	82	0	0	Apoplexy. [Brockton)	Jonathan Stevens and Sarah Fox
22	George S. Bartlett	34	8	24	Pyemia Tubercular Arthritis (Died in	George W. Bartlett and Flora Holmes
25	Samuel M. Hall	76	1	29	Brights Disease	Oliver and Jane Brown
28	Lydia K. Pierce	86	4	4	Old Age. Bronchitis	Caleb Raymond and Lydia King
March 2	Catherine Delaney	32	0	0	Gastritis	Michael McDermott and Rose McGuire
2	—— Delaney	0	0	0	Premature Birth. [Died in Augusta, Me.	James Delaney and Catherine McDermott
3	Frank H. Perkins	51	9	11	Overdose of Bromide (self administered)	Luke and Hannah Jackson
4	Ella A. Valler	48	1	4	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	William Lapham and Louisa Lucas
5	David Fraser Anderson	31	10	19	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	William
7	Gideon Holbrook	86	3	12	Disease of Heart	Gideon and Betsey Howland
7	Rebecca Clark	79	2	22	Old Age. Bronchitis	Lewis Wright and —— Cushman
9	Guerino Nigretto	27	0	0	Electric Shock	Dominico and Carolina Cimoncello
14	Gertrude Louise Mullaney	0	17	14	Broncho Pneumonia	Edward J. and Emma Westgate
15	Mary A. Raymond	54	1	0	Disease of Liver. (Died in Kingston)	Lewis Lyons and Louisa Wainsner
17	Elizabeth Schira	51	3	27	Cirrhosis of Liver	Peter Korb and Margaret Henn
24	Philip Bureau	45	0	0	Tuberculosis	Louis and Celina Perron

Mar.	25	Louis Schneider	37	11	0	Heart Disease. Pneumonia	John J. and Margaret Schafer
	25	Arthur Radcliffe	6	4	25	Pneumonia and Measels	James and Sarah Dickens
	26	Alice A. Murray	50	9	0	Cancer of Colon. (Died in Boston)	Henry T. Lenman and Olive R. Rowe
	28	Anna B. Ellis	82	0	0	Paralysis Shock	Joseph Gibbs and Mary Bryant
	29	James H. Harlow	69	0	0	Heart Disease. (Died in Boston)	John and Jane Bradford
	29	Robert Davidson	54	11	0	Pneumonia	James and Mary Saunders
	31	Lucy Ella Mabbett	56	10	26	Heart Disease	Emery Fiske and Sophia A. Pope
April	1	Laura A. B. Douglas	67	4	2	Chronic Brights Disease	Isaac Swift and Abigail Raymond
	4	William Leslie Sherman	0	1	14	Catarrhal Pneumonia	William and Ida Dean
	7	George Washington Swift	66	9	3	Shock. Paralysis	Thomas and Temperance Crowell
	9	Elvira Cowley	60	5	5	Double Pneumonia	John B. Walker and Eliza A. Phillips
	15	Eliza E. Robbins	52	0	0	Insane	—— Eaton —— ——
	12	James Lowry	28	0	0	Fracture of Skull. (Died in New York)	Samuel and Mary A. Cornish
	15	Ennice Vinton Bartlett	1	0	13	Tubercular Meningitis. (Died in Winchester)	Walter C. and Mary L. Harding
	18	Ellen Congdon	93	4	7	Old Age. Bronchitis	James Howard and Hannah Churchill
	22	William Marshall	18	7	29	Consumption	John and Honora Donivan
	25	Emma Whilhelmy	21	1	13	Phthisis. Consumption (Died in Kingston)	Charles and Catherine Kuntz
	26	Harrison Holmes	1	2	24	Convulsions	Henry F. and Katie H. Pierce
	28	William Ward Carruth	66	0	20	Chronic Brights Disease	Frances S. and Sarah A. H. Ward
	29	Angeline Thrasher	74	0	19	Rheumatism	Jonathan Thrasher and Cynthia Manter
	30	Geofrey White	49	0	0	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Decerey and Caroline Boudrot
May	1	Ruth Ella Doten	0	11	18	Capillary Bronchitis	George E. and Ella M. Bourne
	3	Mary Moore	75	0	0	Tuberculosis	Thomas Moore and —— ——
	4	Martin Smith	77	0	0	Disease of the Glands of Neck	Martin and Sally Doten
	7	James Scott	55	0	0	Valvular Heart Disease	—— —— —— ——
	11	Arthur Robbins	45	3	22	General Tuberculosis. (Died in Boston)	Edward and Rosella B. Oldham
	16	Dennis B. Sewall	23	3	11	Endocarditis. (Died in Brockton)	Austin M. and Anne Robbins
	17	Alfred Rodriges	0	1	17	Natural Causes. (Probably Heart Disease)	Antone P. and Anna Perry
	18	Peter Mahler, Jr.	0	0	8	Haemophilia. (Died in Carver)	Peter and Mary Beaman
	19	Robert H. Hudson	26	7	29	Consumption	Robert and Sarah Nichols
	21	Stanton Fisher Nightingale	76	2	12	Heart Disease	Alvin and —— Fisher [quette
	21	Mary Boutin	69	0	0	Pneumonia	Sylvester Sampson and Harriet Monbour-
	22	Florence M. Wrightington	28	9	18	Heart Failure (following operation)	Phineas Burt and Cynthia T. Burgess
	28	Louis Lodi	59	5	0	Fracture of Skull	Vincent and Mary Tassinari
	31	Elkanah Finney	56	7	1	Heart Failure (probably due to rupture of Coronary Artery	Clark and Jeanette A. Burt
June	4	Fannie Bates	69	11	24	Meningitis	Nathaniel Goodwin and Arabella White
	2	Frank Miller	61	0	0	Heart Failure. Arterio Sclerosis	Peter and Mary Moore
	7	Rosa Barata	0	2	23	Eczema and Gastritis	Achilla and Agrelia Rosetta
	9	Veradson Mesiesi	0	6	20	Tubercular Meningitis	Ferddno and Mary Bogni
	9	Patrick Robert Murray	57	2	29	Chronic Nephritis	Jeremiah and Elizabeth Lynch
	11	William Cromwell	36	0	0	Suicide. (Cut his throat)	Charles and Mary Leonard)

DEATHS REGISTERED IN PLYMOUTH IN 1906.

Date.	Name.	Age. Y.	M.	D.	Cause of Death.	Name of Parents.
June 11	Florence C. Cromwell	23	0	0	Gunshot Wound through Brain	Charles H. Hall and Etta James
14	Esther Sampson	68	10	18	Apoplexy. Paralysis	Vinal Burgess and Esther Clark
14	Charles H Weston	82	0	0	Old Age.	Harvey and Sally Churchill
17	Margaret M. Fletcher	76	11	4	Apoplexy	[laston Luther P. Winants and Pamelia Brown
22	Edward Lyman Robbins	70	2	0	Heart Disease. Dropsy. (Died in Wol-	Henry and Betsey B. Churchill
27	Betsey A. Savery	82	7	4	Heart Disease	George Thrasher and Content Cornish
28	Robert Gardner	52	0	13	Tumor of Brain. (Died in Worcester)	—— —— —— ——
July 3	Mary W. Clark	61	5	7	Neurasthema Angina Pectoris. (Died in Whitman)	James Furnside and Elizabeth
6	Samuel C. Wright	63	9	29	Heart Disease. (Died in Plympton)	Winslow and Mary Cole
7	Adelia Burgess	65	11	22	Gastric Carcinoma	Stephen D. Drew and Lydia Ryder
10	Janet Cook	50	6	0	Endocarditis. (Died in Boston)	John McMicken and Jane Morrison
11	Catherine A. Casey	65	0	0	General Paresis	—— Pickett and —— Congdon
18	Charles Henry Sherman	50	5	4	Disease of Heart	Charles and Lucy Kittrell
18	Joanna H. Russell	77	0	0	Influenza and Apoplexy	William S and Mary W. Hayward
24	Dorothy C. Dee	40	5	17	Placenta Pevid. Caesarean Section was performed	John Delaney and Joanna Mormon
25	Florence Alice Welsh	2	5	10	Ptomaine Poisoning	Edgar and Mary Townsend
25	Abbie Holmes	56	4	1	Heart Disease	George E. DeLuce and Lucy C. Goodwin
31	Ernest Bonsari	0	6	0	Broncho Pneumonia	Raphael and Emma Guensoni
31	Selina Costa	7	0	0	Brain Disease. Convulsions	Joseph and Annie Monish
31	Simon Bodell	19	0	29	Phthisis	Frances and Hannah Grey
Aug. 2	Remido Zecchi	21	0	0	Suicide by Shooting. (Died in Kingston)	—— Zecchi and —— ——
3	Irene V. Burcan	3	5	27	Burns	Philip and Celina Borgoni
4	Mary Braunecker	71	9	28	Cerebral Hemorrhage	John N. Fisher and Elizabeth Tury
4	Bernard Glancy	63	11	9	Pneumonia	Bernard and Patience Emmons
5	Luigi Jannucci	0	0	1	Premature Birth	Benneventivia and Louisa Ferrecchia
7	—— Eaton	0	0	1	Premature Birth. (Died in Brockton)	Timothy and Grace Nutter
11	Addie May Jones	27	0	2	Shock from Induced Instrumental Abortion	John Wade and Adeline Parker
11	Laura A. Eaton	65	0	0	Mitral Regurgitation	Robert S. Gale and Betsey Peasley
12	Bridget Carey	74	4	0	Artero Sclerosis. (Died in Kingston)	James Powers and Margaret Foley
12	Antonio Silvia	0	6	0	Cholera Infantum. (Died in Kingston)	Antonio and Mary Andrew
12	Lucy A. Manter	65	0	0	Diabetes	Joseph Morton and Sabra Ellis
13	Mary T. Wood	6	6	0	Sick from Birth	Austin A. and Mary Farrell
14	Prince Doten	89	10	11	Old Age	Prince and Susan Price
15	John B. Souther	72	11	15	Paralysis. (Died in Brookline)	Caleb and Myra B. Lincoln

Aug.	17	Mary W. Diman	74	7	14	Carcer of the Intestine	Edward W. Bradford and Mary Dillard
	17	Eliza G. Reed	78	11	17	Renal Calculi	John Hatton and Mary Green
	21	Lydia T. Hayden	46	0	28	Epilepsy	Caleb Bradford and Betsey T. Goodwin
	24	Henry Ward Sears	77	3	25	Apoplexy.	William and Mary Wood
	24	Richard Jacobs	0	1	14	Sick from Birth. Whooping Cough	Horatio and Addie L. Chase
	30	Garnet Boardman	0	0	2	Acute Gastro Intestinal Indigestion	Joseph L. and Amy D. Randall
	30	—— Raymond	0	0	1	Cerebral Haemorrhage	John E. and Margaret Bush
	31	Addie A. Chase	69	0	0	Heart Disease. Asthma	John Chase and Lydia Ripley
Sept.	1	Joseph Francis Masefield	0	11	0	Tuberculosis	J. Francis and Mary E. ——
	1	Jacob Miller	68	0	0	Cancer of Stomach. (Died in Kingston)	Jacob and —— ——
	4	John Taylor	84	10	0	Dysentry. (Died in Lynn)	John and Nancy Southworth
	11	Lewis Charles Ortolani	0	0	12	Congenital Disease of Central Nervous System	Charles and Nancy Cremoni
	12	Estes B. Sanford	26	0	0	Nephritis. (Died in Boston)	George E. and Adela M. Donnan
	12	Gozino Lopes	24	0	0	Heart Failure following Pneumonia	Manuel J. and Balbience Lopes
	13	Robert Jacobs	0	2	3	Brights Disease	Horatio and Addie L. Chase
	14	Nathaniel C. Hoxie	77	11	5	Paralysis	Abiathar and Lydia Clark
	18	Frank Costa	0	4	18	Cholera Infantum	John and Mary Cometino
	20	Manuel Madrios	3	5	4	Accidental Drowning	Manuel and Mary G. Madrios
	21	Sarah F. Gray	2	5	0	Sick from Birth	William A. and Nannie J. Eaton
	25	Howard S. Hodges	37	0	0	Ulceration Colitis. (Died in Cambridge)	Benjamin F. and Bettie N. Blackmer
	27	William Heath	82	0	0	Senile Gangrene	—— Heath —— — —
	30	Joseph DeCosta	0	5	0	Cholera Infantum	John DeCosta and Mary ——
Oct.	2	Frederick DeCost	62	7	5	Asthma	Paul and Sophie DeCost
	4	Angelo Malaguti	0	9	0	Cholera Infantum	Vincent and Cathrina Gavoni
	5	William H Millington	33	1	13	Nephritis	Samuel and Marion F. Bates
	5	Jane Aldrich Johnson	3	0	0	Tonsillitis. (Died in Endicott N. Y.)	Harry S. and Sophia Baumgartner
	6	Albert Sousa [recht	0	3	21	Inanition	Johna and Anna Montado
	6	William Southworth Rup-	0	2	14	Open Foramen Ovale	Maurice and Margaret Stanley
	8	Caleb F. Nickerson	70	2	14	Valvular Disease of Heart	Caleb and Priscilla Eldridge
	9	Tassie G. Knights	0	2	23	Sick from Birth	James T. and Ella L. Valler
	11	Helen Elizabeth Simpson	5	9	22	Burns	Thomas F. and Marr E. Holligan
	12	—— Resnick			2hr	Prematnre Birth	Simon and Rachel Miller
	14	—— Resnick	0	0	3	Prematnre Birth	Simon and Rachel Miller
	17	Robert William Longhi	0	11	0	Whooping Cough	Frederick and Teresa Volta
	18	Annie B. Stephens	58	4	11	Carcinoma	Lemuel and Annie M. Buckminister
	20	Mary W. Dunn	82	11	29	Old Age	William Boag and Elizabeth Craig
	22	Bartlett H. Covell	0	0	15	Broncho Pneumonia	William T. and Elizabeth Higgins
	27	—— Lee [Weston			2hr	Premature Birth	Harry R. and Gertrude Hall
	30	William Henry Harrison	68	4	21	Apoplexy	William and —— ——
	31	Magdalena Baker	76	4	26	Myocarditis	Peter Kelsch and Catherine Weber
	31	Catherine M. Finney	9	10	4	Epilepsy	Walter E. and Catherine M. Mahler
Nov.	2	John R. Hanley	63	0	0	Cancer Exhaustion	— — —
	4	Mabel J. Savery	28	6	10	Pul. Tuberculosis. (Died in Boston)	David Ross and Eleanor Drady
	5	Annie Maria Morey	63	0	6	Cancer of Womb	Perez Wade and Hannah Paulding

DEATHS REGISTERED IN PLYMOUTH IN 1906.

Date.	Name.	Age. Y.	M.	D.	Cause of Death.	Name of Parents.
Nov. 6	David B. Fraher	28	0	0	Pneumonia. (Died in Weymouth)	Edward and Johanna O'Brien
8	Harriet N. Nightengale	86	4	0	A Fall	Thomas and —— ——
11	Joseph C. Weber	48	0	0	Disease of Heart	Charles and Barbara Noll
12	Amos Diegoli	1	0	0	Feeble from Birth	Horace and Abene Galierani
20	Benjamin F. Doten	65	4	12	Enlargement of Heart. (Died in Somerville)	Nathaniel and Caroline D. Goddard
20	William A Perkins	89	4	9	Broncho Pneumonia.(Died in Westboro)	Isaac and Ruth Ingalls
24	Esther Bunker	84	0	9	Old Age. (Died in Kingston)	Joseph and Esther Rider
22	Adreano Vaccari	34	0	0	Pneumonia	Cesere and Adelena Frani
22	Emma S. Millman	24	9	28	Septic Infection. Ulcerative Tonsillitis	Nehemiah and Hattie Eldridge
23	Elizabeth McGovern	55	0	0	Heart Disease	—— —— —— ——
25	Harriet A. Higbee	44	6	9	Nephritis	James H. Wright and Mary Turner
27	Cora B. Gale	25	6	11	Angina Pectoris	Thomas A. Hart and Annie M. Anam
29	Thomas P. Swift	52	11	29	Odema of Lungs. (Died in New Bedford)	Benjamin and Clara Bates
30	Charles E. Raymond	24	2	9	Typhoid Fever	Charles W. and Alice Clough
30	—— Resnick			5 m.	Arthena	Morris and —— ——
29	Benjamin D. Peterson	69	0	0	Cerebral Softening. (Died in St. Louis)	George and Shalley Day
Dec. 4	Leopold F. Volk	32	0	0	Mitral Insufficiency. (Died in Boston)	Leopold and—— ——
6	Susan R. Pratt	42	7	16	Addisons Disease. (Died in Taunton)	George N. Thomas and Rebecca Rogers
10	Eva Frances Riedel	0	5	2	Marasmus	Henry and Louisa M. Becker
12	Rebecca T. Snow	64	6	7	Pneumonia	Levi Sampson and Rebecca Pierce
13	Philip Dries	69	9	9	Cancer of Stomach	Anthony and Margaret Delies
14	Benjamin R. Collins	66	2	22	Apoplexy. Paralysis	George and Sarah Munroe
13	Mary Watson	86	0	0	Old Age	Thomas and Mary A. Goodwin
17	Lucy B. Cole	61	10	15	Valvular Heart Disease. (Died in Boston)	Caleb and Lucy B. Prior
19	Helen Goodwin	70	8	21	Phthisis Pulmonalis. (Died in Mt. Vernon)	John Van Pelt and Eliza A. Cheever
28	Caroline R. Raymond	51	11	3	Pleuro Pneumonia	William F. Benton and Lydia A. Smith
28	George J. Young	26	0	0	Odema of Lungs. (Died in Boston)	John B. and Annie M. Popp
30	Still born	0	0	0	Still Born	—— —— —— ——

SUMMARY.

MARRIAGES.

Number of marriages registered in 1906. Both parties born in—

United States,	43
Italy,	31
Sweden,	2
Germany,	4
Russia,	2
Western Islands,	8
Nova Scotia,	3
Portugal,	2
Mixed—One American,	30
Mixed—Neither American,	5
	130

DEATHS.

Number of deaths registered, 184, of which 43 occurred out of town, burial taking place in Plymouth.

Born in—

United States,	150
England,	4

Germany,	7
Italy,	5
Nova Scotia,	6
Scotland,	1
Western Islands,	2
Ireland,	6
Canada,	3
	184

BIRTHS.

Numbered registered, 264.

Males,	153
Females,	111

The parentage is as follows:

Both parents born in—

United States,	90
Italy,	75
Germany,	8
Azores,	8
Russia,	10
Portugal,	2
England,	2
Western Islands,	3
Canada,	3
Sweden,	1
France,	2
Ireland,	1
Nova Scotia,	1

Syria,	1
Mixed—One American,	43
Mixed—Neither American,	11
Unknown,	3
	264

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen:

The Board of Engineers respectfully submit their annual report for the year 1906.

APPARATUS.

The Department has in commission the following apparatus, which is in good condition:

Three Steam Fire Engines,
Two Hose Wagons.
Two Hose Reels,
Two Hook & Ladder Trucks.
Two Chemical Engines.

HYDRANTS.

Six additional hydrants have been set in different parts of the Town the past year, making a total of 236 available.

HOSE.

The Department has about 7500 feet of good 2½ inch Cotton Rubber lined hose and about 500 feet in poor condition. The Board recommend the purchase of 1000 feet the coming year.

BUILDINGS.

The stations are in good condition, except that of Engine 3 at North Plymouth, which needs repairing. The Frank-

lin St. Station has been repaired the past year. The New Central Station has been insured for a term of five years.

FIRE ALARM.

The Fire Alarm System has been very much improved the past year. An eight circuit Automatic Non Interference Repeater has been installed. The four new boxes added during the year are of the Improved Non Interference type. The Universal Box placed in the Central Telephone Office is of great advantage to the Town. Several business men have each purchased a special signal wheel to be used in this box, thus getting private fire alarm service. An Automatic Whistle machine has been placed on the Puritan Mill, and has been connected by a conduit from Court St. Considerable more wire has been placed underground and the whole system improved by dividing it into more circuits than before.

There are at present 30 Fire Alarm boxes. The Board recommend that four be added during the coming year.

The Board recommend that a modern storage battery be added to the system. It would greatly improve the service and be very much less expensive to operate than the present gravity system.

The Department has received 15 Bell and 21 Still Alarms during the year.

12 for house fires.
11 for chimney fires.
1 for laundry fire.
4 for barn fires.
1 for grass fire.
1 for lamp explosion fire.
1 for ash barrel fire.
1 for lumber yard fire.
1 for coal wharf fire.

1 for tar kettle fire.
1 for bursting of Dam.
1 for false alarm.

The loss by fire in the town for the year was $7,402.00
The valuation of property endangered was $46,208.00.

Still alarms have in many instances saved bell alarms and large losses.

PERMANENT MEN.

At the Central Station four permanent men are on duty nights and two days. This has increased the efficiency of the Department to a marked degree.

HORSES.

The arrangements for furnishing horses to the Department are the same as last year except at the Central Station where two horses have been added. The service has been very satisfactory.

FINANCIAL.

Payments—	
Pay roll,	$4,057 30
Horse hire,	1,994 25
Whistle machine, boxes and repeater,	1,913 95
Sundries,	1,408 69
Expenses incidental to New Central Station,	909 04
Coal and wood,	556 90
Fire alarm maintenance,	512 62
Repairs,	401 30
Water department,	295 00
Lighting,	287 65

Janitors,	284 23	
Supplies,	215 20	
New hydrants,	131 86	
Rent of hose, 3 Station,	72 00	
Telephone, Central Station,	36 00	
Freight and express,	32 11	
Removing snow from hydrants,	21 75	
Underground wiring and new fire alarm work,	882 30	
		$14,012 15
Appropriation,	$11,0000 00	
Undrawn balance,	1,372 53	
Undrawn balance from Central Station,	31 19	
Reimbursements,	79 80	
		$12,483 52
Overdrawn balance,		$1,528 63

The Board meet regularly the second Monday in each month, and by hearty cooperation have endeavored to improve and maintain a Department which will be of practical value to the Town. This town has grown rapidly and the Board has tried to keep pace with these conditions by the many improvements adopted, which are necessary to any modern fire department. Nearly $3,000 has been spent this year for permanent improvements. The Town has two Fire Stations with horses and swinging harness, and equipped in an up-to-date manner. A Fire Department capable of giving proper protection to the Town is our ideal. The Department on this basis is somewhat more expensive, but

we think is money well invested, and should be a source of pride to every citizen.

We recommend an appropriation of $14,000 for the coming year and $1,528.63 for the deficiency.

Respectfully submitted,
EPHRIAM D. BARTLETT, *Chief.*
JOHN E. SULLIVAN, *Assistant Chief.*
I. L. HEDGE, *Clerk.*
ALTON D. EDES, *Supt. Fire Alarm.*
JAMES S. KIERSTEAD, *Assistant.*
Board of Engineers.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CEMETERIES.

Following is the report of Superintendent of Cemeteries:

Aside from the general work of the Cemeteries such as repairing roads and avenues and clearing up leaves and other litter which accumulates annually, there has been laid, the past season, over two hundred feet of water pipes in Oak Grove Cemetery.

In Vine Hills a large number of additional burial plots have been laid out and preparation made for more. The sales of these lots the past year would indicate a decreased demand in the immediate future and a consequent decrease in revenue from this source.

In order to keep the work in this department at its proper standard I recommend an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars for cemeteries, for the ensuing year.

On Burial Hill the problem has been how best and most economically to keep in repair the walks which are used by so many thousands every season. After experiments with different materials it has been decided that tar concrete is the best material for this location. A good beginning has been made and it is planned to add as much concrete each year as the appropriation will allow, until the entire walks of the hill are covered.

The old tombs in the rear of the First Church are in a dilapidated condition and it is imperative that repairs be made in the spring to prevent their falling to pieces.

I recommend an appropriation for Burial Hill of six hundred dollars for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STRANGER,

Supt. of Oak Grove and Vine Hill Cemeteries and Burial Hill.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF CATTLE.

March 20, 1906 I found four pigs suffering from hog cholera, which were killed and buried. On March 27, 1906, I found a cow suffering from tuberculosis which was killed and buried.

July 10, 1906, two cows suffering from tuberculosis were killed August 3, 1906, a calf I went to inspect, found it only three weeks old had it destroyed as unfit for food.

October 1, started on the regular inspection of cattle for the town. The most of the cattle were in good shape, some few were thin in flesh and looked unthrifty.

I examined 171 barns, or 402 head of cows, 106 head of young stock, 11 bulls, 402 pigs, 20 sheep and 10 goats, and found two cows suffering from tuberculosis which were killed.

The town has been without a public slaughter house this fall and it has been quite difficult to inspect pigs at each place or residence, where they are killed.

During the past year I have seen the following animals slaughtered:

Pigs, (2 condemned),	202
Cows,	15
Calves,	9

FREDERICK H. BRADLEY,
Inspector of Cattle.

February 1, 1907.

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Library make the following report of the work of the Library during the past year, and of its present condition:

Bound volumes added for circulation in 1906,		426
Bound volumes added for reference in 1906,		66
Unbound volumes and pamphlets added,		170
Total number of additions,		662
Number of volumes for circulation, Jan. 1, 1906,		12,492
Numbers of volumes for circulation added in 1906,		426
		12,918
Withdrawn from circulation in 1906,		236
Total number for circulation, Jan. 1, 1907,		12,682
Number of volumes in reference department, Jan. 1, 1906,	2,800	
Volumes added in 1906,	66	
Total number of volumes for reference,		2,866
Total number of volumes in Library, Jan. 1, 1907.		15,548

Books given out for circulation during 1906—

General works,	706

Philosophy,	46
Theology,	167
Sociology,	359
Language,	15
Natural Science,	477
Useful Arts,	267
Fine Arts,	475
Literature,	900
Travels,	803
Biography,	654
History,	753
Fiction,	20,784
Total circulation for 1906,	26,406

Periodicals provided for the use of the public—

American Journal of Archæology, gift of Dr. Helen Morton.
Atlantic Monthly.
Bookman.
Century.
Cosmopolitan.
Country Life.
Craftsman.
Country life in America.
Forum.
Harper's Monthly.
Indian's Friend, gift of Dr. Helen Morton.
Library Journal.
McClure's Magazine.
Masters in Art.
Museum of Fine Arts bulletin, gift of the Museum.
Musician.
New England Magazine.
North American Review.
Our Dumb Animals, gift of S. P. C. A.

Popular Science Monthly.
Public Libraries.
Review of Reviews.
St.Nicholas.
School Art book.
Scribner's Magazine.
Textile World Record.
World's Work.
Harper's Weekly.
Literary Digest.
Old Colony Memorial, gift of the publishers.
Outlook.
Plymouth Observer, gift of the publishers.
Scientific American.
Scientific American supplement.
Union Signal, gift of local W. C. T. U.
Youth's Companion.
Boston Transcript.
New York Tribune.

The Directors again desire to express their gratitude to the ladies of the "Book Club" who have kindly donated to the Library during the past year 74 volumes of the best works of fiction, biography and history, also to Miss Mary Pratt who gave a generous sum which was expended on reference books, to Miss Elizabeth Holbrook for her gift of 11 volumes of the Annual Report of the American Historical Ass'n., and 7 volumes of the American Historical Review, to Mrs. Lydia G. Lothrop for several volumes, and to Miss Rose S. Whiting, who presented a new printed catalogue of the entire collection of the books of fiction now in the Library. The use of the Reading Room has steadily increased,

and it has been enjoyed not only by our own citizens but by many of our summer visitors to whom we extend a cordial welcome.

For the Directors,
WILLIAM HEDGE, *Secretary.*

Plymouth, Feb. 1, 1907.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL.

REPORT OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The greater part of the expenditures of the year have been, as usual, upon Morton Park. The roads and paths have been kept in order, and the general features of the Park have been maintained in accordance with the policy of the founder.

On the westerly side a wide strip extending from the open field of Mr. Schroeder on the north, through to Billington Sea, has been cleared of all underbrush. This has been done with the hope of affording some measure of protection against forest fires. Such a lane forms a base where men can fight fire effectively, and without personal danger. For the necessary force of men we must depend, as heretofore, on the willingness of the townspeople to turn out promptly when fire threatens Morton Park.

The stone arch bridge over Town Brook is completed in accordance with the original plans and specifications. A small balance remaining from the fund subscribed for its construction will be used in putting up an iron railing along the approaches to the bridge.

The usual work of trimming, sprouting, etc., was largely prevented by the weather conditions of the late fall and early winter which prevented doing such work to advantage. A considerable balance of the appropriation is thus left over to the credit of the account for the coming year. This work yet remains to be done, however, and will be undertaken whenever weather permits. The unexpended balance will

also permit a more extensive planting than usual of seedling trees in places where it is desirable to renew the growth and to maintain the distinctly "forest" character of this park.

The small parks have received the usual care and attention. Bates Park has again received the needed dressing for the grass. Burton Park continues to illustrate how it is possible to render an unsightly spot attractive and interesting. Beach Park is more and more appreciated, as practically the only place where the public may have access to the seashore.

Training Green has received its usual care, which is to say that its paths and lawns have been kept in excellent condition. Some damage has been done to the grass by insects, however, and it is hoped that measures which it is intended to adopt the coming season may prove effective in preventing its recurrence in the future.

The following summary of receipts and expenditures is herewith submitted:

PARK ACCOUNT.

Jan. 1, '06.

CR.

By balance,	$220 15	
By appropriation,	750 00	
By sale of hay,	5 00	
By interest from Morton Fund, two years,	200 00	
By reimbursement,	3 05	
		$1,178 20

Dr.

To total payments, material, labor, etc.,	$771 39	
To balance,	406 81	
		$1,178 20

TRAINING GREEN ACCOUNT.

Cr.

Jan. 1, '06.		
By balance,	$20 31	
By appropriation,	250 00	
		$270 31

Dr.

To total payments,	$203 74	
To balance,	66 57	
		$270 31

The usual appropriations are recommended for 1907:

For Parks,	$750 00
For Training Green,	175 00

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS R. WATSON,
WALTER H. SEARS,
GEORGE R. BRIGGS,
Park Commissioners.

REPORT OF FORESTER.

The season of 1906 showed no reduction in the number of fires set by locomotives. The fire-wards recorded thirty-two such fires which claimed their attention, but fortunately most of them were put out with a small outlay of time and money,—the average cost of these fires to the town, exclusive of chemical supplies, being $4.38. On one day nine distinct fires were reported from this cause along the line of the P. & M. R. R., in our township. The danger is so constant during April and May that many residents along the line of this road in Darby and Carver feel obliged to be on the watch to guard their property when the trains pass. Their vigilance and that of the fire-wards and railroad section hands prevent many fires from gaining headway but it seems the duty of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., to find some way to end this menace to a whole neighborhood and the tax in time and patience which it necessarily imposes upon so many persons who can ill afford to give up their time—especially at such a busy season.

Perhaps the belts of cleared land which the railroad company are establishing along their line may prove effective. Doubtless they will prevent many fires, but in the most dangerous times when the wind is high it seems likely that live sparks may be blown beyond them, for the trees have been removed from these belts as well as the underbrush, and wind will sweep across them unchecked. Until some means are adopted to lessen the number or size of the burning coals emitted by the locomotives, fires will probably occur where the locomotives exert their full power on the heavy grades near Darby.

Only eight fires were reported that did not start from the railroad. These cost the town $742.81.

One of the eight was severe and this accounted for $670.12 of this expenditure. This fire illustrates the dangers of the present laws against setting fires and their lax enforcement, and points clearly to the advantage that might be expected to follow if a consistent plan of guarding against fires and of enforcing the law could be inaugurated by the state and carried out under the direction of the state forester.

Efforts are made annually to arouse sufficient interest in this important question to result in legislative action to this end, but so far without success. Until state direction of the fire-fighters and a uniform, effective plan for avoiding unnecessary risks is enforced throughout the wooded areas, independent of township lines, no town can realize the full benefits of its own precautions when its neighbor is less careful.

The fire referred to started in Carver on May 12, on upland surrounding a cranberry bog, where large piles of dried limbs were burned at the discretion of a workman, under a sort of blanket permit covering the month of May. While the morning of the day in question was damp, the ground was dry and so was the turf under and around the brush piles. It was one of those foggy, southwesterly mornings so frequently followed by a dry, windy afternoon, and no careful man, familiar with the conditions of our woods and climate, would have considered seriously the possibility of burning such brush piles at that time, even if he had the services of helpers, which this man had not.

That such a man had a permit to set fires at his own discretion shows the danger that we are constantly under, and a system or law that makes such permits possible, should be rectified at once.

About noon when the guardian of the bog went up to the cabin for his dinner he noticed the freshening wind but this warning was not sufficient to secure immediate attention.

While he was at dinner a woman called his attention to the fact that his fires were spreading and he ran out to find them entirely beyond control. They quickly spread into the heavy white-pine woods nearby, where, with plenty of dry woods ahead and a strong, flawy wind behind, they burned large areas in Carver and Plymouth before they were brought wholly under control on the evening of the 13th.

This fire was wholly unnecessary and inexcusable, but the fault seems to lie not so much with the man who set the fire, for he appeared honest, well intentioned and clearly did not realize the danger nor the consequences of his act, but in the law, or the execution of the law, which made it possible for such a man to have authority to commit such an act.

The severe fire of May 12th again demonstrated the efficiency of the fire belt established on the water course road. Twice has this belt stopped the progress of fires which came down upon it under such conditions that human agencies would have been helpless without it. This belt is covered with standing wood, mostly white pine, but the removal of the underbrush and low branches over the one hundred feet strip along the narrow road has been effective.

In the opinion of your forester this fire belt would have been much less useful had the trees been removed because in that case a cloud of sparks would have been swept across the belt and road by the fierce wind, and so many fires would have been kindled in the woods beyond that there is small liklihood that all could have been extinguished. As it was, the tops of the trees caught the sparks which fell harmless, while the ground fire was so much diminished in the belt where there was little fuel to feed it and it was so much protected from the wind by the growth of trees above that, when it reached the road, it was easily controlled.

These fire belts were established by the courtesy of the land owners who permitted the removal of the undergrowth.

The forester has no power to prevent wood choppers from injuring their efficiency by throwing limbs upon them; neither has he the right to burn over the bottom when it can be done safely; nor to prevent the cutting of the standing wood, which adds so much to their value.

It is desirable that the town should own the fire-belts and the forester suggests that owners of wood-land along established belts, or where such belts are desirable, can do a great service to the town by offering the town such strips of land on favorable terms, while, at the same time, they can lessen the risk of fire on their other lands.

Co-operation in this way is entirely practicable and the town should commit itself to the policy of securing such land and keeping the ground free from combustible undergrowth and rubbish.

Incidentally such wooded belts, generally following existing highways, would benefit such highways by their shade and reduce the cost of keeping these roads in repair.

GEO. R. BRIGGS.
Forester.

FORESTER'S ACCOUNT.

Cr.

By balance,		$1,306 95

Dr.

To repairs on wagon,	$11 35	
To new equipment,	2 45	
To supplies,	3 50	
To salary and use of horse,	100 00	
To undrawn balance,	1,189 15	
		$1,306 95

REPORT OF TREE WARDEN.

In my last report the discovery of a number of egg clusters of the gypsy moth, scattered through the town but mostly near the main lines of travel, was noted.

A careful search made in the early spring increased the number of colonies to forty-nine and these were destroyed. During the summer no damage from these insects was reported, though some eggs, hidden from the sight of our searchers in inaccessible places, must have escaped destruction and hatched in due season.

We have found one hundred and twenty-nine colonies this autumn, mostly at new points and so small in size that they are probably the outcome of caterpillars brought into town during the past season. A few colonies were large enough to indicate that each may be the normal increase from one which was not discovered last year. One of the largest colonies was near the circus grounds.

Old orchards with their weak trees, with hollow limbs and trunks, furnish safe hiding places for the egg clusters of the gypsy moth. We have many old, neglected orchards in our township comprised mostly of useless trees. Such trees should be cut down and burned, while all those that have sufficient value to warrant the cost of pruning should be carefully inspected and all openings into hollow limbs or trunks cemented. If every land owner keeps his fruit and shade trees properly pruned and removes diseased and useless trees, the work of protecting the town from insect pests will be much simplified, while such owners need incur less

expense in destroying the nests and be rewarded with better fruit and improved property by so doing.

It is a pleasure to report a noticeable decrease in the number of nests of the brown-tail moth. The effective search for them last year and the absence of any noticeable flight into the town from the infested areas to the north of us doubtless were the principal causes for this decrease. All over the state a similar decrease is noticeable explained largely by disease among the larvæ which met unfavorable weather conditions during the winter of 1905-1906.

After several years immunity from noticeable infestations of the elm leaf beetle our old enemy showed up in increased numbers last season so that it will probably be necessary to spray the foliage of many more trees the coming summer than have been sprayed for several seasons. This may cost $1,000 and at least $500 is needed for the general care of the trees.

The town does not own any satisfactory spraying outfit as it has been possible to borrow the apparatus needed heretofore. With the improvements that have been made in such equipments it will probably be wise to secure a modern outfit capable of doing the necessary work economically and rapidly. Such an outfit will cost considerable money but it should save part of its cost the first year.

As it will be necessary to provide $1,000 for the gypsy moth account in addition to the balance from last year I prefer not to ask for an appropriation for a spraying outfit. Such part of its cost as it does not save in spraying expenses may be paid in the form of an overdraft rather than to swell unnecessarily an appropriation already recommended to be double of that of last year.

I recommend, therefore, an appropriation of $1,000 for the gypsy moth and $1,500 for the tree warden account.

G. R. BRIGGS,
Tree Warden.

TREE WARDEN ACCOUNT.

Cr.

By unexpended balance, 1905,	$282 20
By appropriation for 1906,	250 00
By reimbursement from New Road Account,	2 00
By balance overdrawn,	166 52
	$700 72

Dr.

To labor and horse hire,	$557 77	
To trees,	75 25	
To cedar posts and stakes,	22 00	
To tree-guards and tools,	14 85	
To arsenate of lead,	11 75	
To kerosene,	5 85	
To tanglefoot,	2 00	
To expert professional advice,	10 00	
To stationery,	1 25	
		$700 72

GYPSY MOTH ACCOUNT.

Cr.

By Appropriation,	$1,000 00

Dr.

To labor,	$543 19	
To clerical work sending notices,	75 00	
To supplies and tools,	59 12	
To freight bills,	60	
To balance unexpended,	322 09	
		$1,000 00

BOARD OF HEALTH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF PLYMOUTH MASSACHUSETTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

During the past year there have been four cases of diptheria, seven cases of scarlet fever, fifteen cases of measles and seven cases of typhoid fever, a total of thirty-three cases of contagious diseases.

This is the smallest number of contagious diseases in the Town of Plymouth for many years. Of the four cases of diptheria three were located on Castle street at about the same time and failed to spread. The cases of typhoid fever were not traceable to any particular source of infection, as is usually the case.

The Board has adopted the policy of fumigating in all cases of cortagious diseases, believing that it is far safer for the Board to take charge of this work than to leave it to the discretion of individuals. For the first time, the Board has fumigated all premises where there have been cases of measles and consumption. The policy of the board in this respect, especially as to measles, is founded on the fact proven by statistics that the mortality is greater and the complications more serious in cases of measles than in cases of scarlet fever.

We, therefore, advise that in cases of measles greater pre-

cautions be taken, children be more carefully isolated, and fumigation more thoroughly carried on.

The regulations of the Board past during the year in regard to mufflers on motor boats has satisfactorily answered the purpose for which they were passed.

There have been the usual number of complaints made to the Board which investigation has proved were the result of malice or neighborhood quarrels. These have received the attention they deserve. All nuisances have been promptly attended to whenever it has become evident that they were in any way a menace to the health of the community. It is often difficult to draw the line between that which may affect the health and that which is merely unpleasant to a few individuals. We have felt that in a rapidly growing manufacturing town that there are some disagreeable features which must be borne, and in cases of this kind, where there is no danger to health and the parties have shown a tendency to do all that could be reasonably expected, the Board has declined to interfere to the extent of imposing unnecessary burdens.

The matter of providing suitable dumps is one of the most difficult with which the Board has to deal. There are, at present, two authorized dumps. One on Samoset street and the other on Obery street. The one on Obery street has been enclosed by a wire fence with a view to compelling people using the dumps to empty their refuse in the place intended. In spite of this precaution, however, we find many instances where parties have preferred to dump on the outside of this fence and close to the streets. We feel that some strenuous measures will be necessary to prevent a continuance of this practice. These dumps will receive more attention and will be more closely attended to during the coming year; and the Board urges all persons having occasion to use them to cooperate in removing what has, in many instances, been heretofore a nuisance.

We recommend that an appropriation of two thousand dollars be made to cover expenses of the Board of Health for the coming year.

The Inspectors of Plumbing are Messrs. M. D. Welch and A. L. Bailey. They have issued one hundred and sixty-nine permits, and have made three hundred and nineteen inspections.

The Board of Examiners of Plumbers, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Harney, William Brown and Percy Lothrop have examined four applicants.

The following were given Journeymen Plumbers' Licenses:

Thomas Harney,
Henry Reinhardt,
Fred Sampson,
Albert Rich,
Fred P. Bailey,
Robert Gay,
Fred R. Spates,
Sykes Hey,

The following were given Master Plumber's Licenses:

John E. Sullivan,
Hathaway & Sampson,
Arthur Bailey,
Ernest Bassett,
W. W. Myrick,
Philip Mayler,
Wm. Carr,
Reginald Morton,
H. P. Bailey & Sons,
John A. Harris,
Wm. F. Brown,
Plymouth Hardware Co.
John E. Jordan,

The following were given licenses to slaughter cattle and swine:

William Pierce,
Morris Resnick,
Armaldo Ardizzoni,
John Kingsley,
Alton Wood,
Josiah Beckford,
Sabastiani Cavicchi,
Fred Wood,
Eben Jordan.

The agent of the Board has submitted the following report of cases which have come to his attention. We will suggest that all persons having complaints to make will address them in the first instance, so far as possible, to the agent of the Board, Hermon Tower, 38 Russell street, and they will receive prompt attention.

Piggeries,	12
Unclean Barns,	9
Unclean Yards,	16
Privies,	49
Dumps,	8
Unclean Houses,	9
	103

Besides other visits which did not amount to anything.

Statement of the Expenditures of the Board of Health for 1906.

Agent and Inspector, Salary and Expenses,	$262 50
Secretary, Salary,	25 00
Physician to Board,	100 00

Inspection of plumbing,	888 10
Expenses of contagious diseases (nurses, physicians, supplies, etc.)	325 87
Labor on Public Dumps,	130 00
Medicines and Supplies,	35 97
Horse hire,	17 00
Examination of Plumbers,	12 00
Wooden signs,	6 00
Printing,	17 75
Advertising,	7 70
Carting,	7 00
Express,	1 85
Serving notice,	1 00
	$1,838 74
Received for license fees and from sale of Formaldyhyde,	32 00
	$1,806 74

HARRY B. DAVIS,
PERCY LOTHROP,
FREEMAN MANTER,
Board of Health.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE

FOR THE

Town of Plymouth

For the Year Ending December 31st

1906.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 31, 1907.

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen of Plymouth, Mass.

Gentlemen: I hereby respectfully submit a report of the doings of the Police Department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906.

Number of Arrests.

	Males	Females.	Total
January,	20	2	22
February,	28	5	33
March,	11	2	13
April,	23		23
May,	11	3	14
June,	17		17
July,	12	3	15
August,	6	1	7
September,	19		19
October,	23	1	24
November,	11	1	12
December,	25	1	26
	206	19	225

Offences for which arrests were made:

	Males	Females.	Total
Assault,	19	2	21
Assault on Officer,	1		1
Assault with knife,	1		1

Bastardy,	6		6
Breaking and entering,	4		4
Breaking Glass,	5		5
Cruelty to Animals,	2		2
Crime against nature,	1		1
Disturbance of the Peace,	20	1	21
Disorderly House,	2		2
Drunk,	72	2	74
Feeble Minded,		1	1
For out of Town Officers,	1		1
Idle and disorderly,		1	1
Insane,	8	2	10
Indecent Assault,	1		1
Interfering with Officer,	1		1
Illegal Keeping Liquor,	5	3	8
Larceny,	17		17
Lewd and Lascivious,	1	1	2
Liquor Nuisance,	7	1	8
Malicious Mischief,	1		1
Non Support,	1		1
Neglect to send child to school,	2		2
Obtaining money, false pretence,	1		1
On Capias,	1	1	2
Peddling without license,	2		2
Reckless driving Automobiles,	1		1
Resisting Officer,	1		1
Ringing False Alarm Fire,	2		2
Selling short measure,	3		3
Stubborn Child,	1		1
Tramp,	2		2
Trespass,	3		3
Violation Lord's Day,	2	1	3
Violation Town by-laws,	10		10
Violation School laws,	1	1	2
	208	17	225

Applied for Lodging,	8
Males,	208
Females,	17
Adults,	210
Minors,	15
Resident,	162
Non-resident,	63
Number of Fines imposed,	128
Amount of Fines collected,	$1,405.70
Committed to jail for non-payment,	20
State Farm, Bridgewater,	3
State Dipsomaniac Hospital, Foxboro,	1
State Hospital, Westboro,	3
State Hospital for Insane, Taunton,	3
State Home for Feebleminded, Waverly,	1
Women's Reformatory Prison, Sherburne,	1
State Reformatory, Concord,	1
Appealed Cases,	12
Discharged,	15
Placed on File,	13
Put on probation,	2
Released without arraignment,	18
Ordered to Superior Court, sum of $1,000,	2
Ordered to Superior Court. sum of $500,	6
Ordered to leave Town,	1

Nationality of Persons arrested:

Canada,	12
Finland,	1
Germany,	9
Greece,	2
Ireland,	20
Italy,	37
Portugal,	14
Russia,	17

Scotland,	5
Sweden,	4
United States,	104
	225

Respectfully submitted,
BENJ. F. GODDARD,
Chief of Police.

Roster of Police Force—

Benjamin F. Goddard,
Michael Casey,
Samuel Ferguson,
Augustine J. Hogan,
Edward Manter,
Freeman Manter.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Committee

FOR THE YEAR

1906.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Increase Robinson,	1907
William W. Brewster,	1907
Joseph T. Collingwood,	1908
Elizabeth Thurber,	1908
J. Holbrook Shaw,	1909
Eugene P. Rowell,	1909

Chairman, William W. Brewster.
Secretary, Elizabeth Thurber.

The committee meet regularly at their rooms in Town Square on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:15 P. M.

Superintendent of Schools, Francis J. Heavens.
Office hours, 4 to 5 p. m., each school day.
Truant Officer, A. J. Hogan.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Shaw and Brewster.

Repairs—Messrs. Collingwood and Rowell.

Janitors and School House Supplies—Messrs. Rowell and Robinson.

Heating and Ventilation—Messrs. Robinson and Brewster. ter.

Text Books and Course of Study—Miss Thurber and Dr. Shaw.

SCHOOL SESSIONS.

High School—8 a. m. to 1 p. m.
North Schools, Grammar and Primary—Morning session, 9 to 12 o'clock; afternoon session, 1:30 to 3:30 o'clock.
Centre Schools—Morning session, 9 to 12 o'clock; afternoon session, 2 to 4 o'clock (except from Nov. 1 to Feb 15, when the afternoon sessions are from 1:30 to 3:30 o'clock.)
The sessions of the other schools are as prescribed from time to time by the committee.

CALENDAR FOR 1906 AND 1907.

Winter term began Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1907.
Summer term begins Monday, April 8, 1907.
School year ends Friday, June 21, 1907.
Fall term begins Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1907.
Fall term ends Friday, Dec. 20, 1907.

VACATIONS.

March 29, 1907, to April 8, 1907.
June 22, 1907, to September 3, 1907.
December 21, 1907, to January 6, 1908.

HOLIDAYS.

Every Saturday, Washington's Birthday, Patriot's Day, Memorial Day; from Wednesday noon before Thanksgiving, the remainder of the week.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The School Committee present their annual report for the year ending December 31, 1906, also the report of the Superintendent of Schools.

Credits—

Unexpended balance of preceding year,	$240 02
Appropriation,	49,600 00
Reimbursements,	20 00
From Murdoc Fund,	18 25
	$49,878 27

Expenditures—

Salaries,	$33,266 73	
Books,	1,699 33	
Supplies,	1,652 37	
Fuel and Light,	4,518 19	
Repairs,	3,066 95	
Janitors and care of School houses,	3,245 36	
Building Supplies,	234 14	
Freight and Teaming,	256 44	
Night Schools,	736 24	
Transportation,	528 50	
Truant Officer,	100 00	
Furniture and Furnishings,	164 94	
Printing,	109 60	
Incidentals,	224 46	
Census,	42 88	
Tuition,	11 25	
		$49,855 38
Unexpended balance,		$22 89

Mt. Pleasant School Building.

Undrawn balance,		$5,321 82
Payments—		
S. Harlow,	$10 50	
C. T. Holmes,	629 18	
W. N. Snow,	70 00	
Norton Door Check Co.,	31 50	
J. F. Waters,	23 25	
B. D. Loring,	30 00	
Robert Wilson,	3,118 50	
C. T. Harris & Son,	393 23	
Gay & Proctor,	426 30	
Road Department,	21 88	
E. E. Babb & Co.,	749 00	
J. D. Jewett,	175 00	
A. A. Raymond, et al.,	47 25	
A. E. Morton,	58 50	
Overdrawn,		462 27
	$5,784 09	$5,784 09

By an act which took effect on the first of September last, the School Committee are required to appoint one or more school physicians and to assign one to each public school.

They are also required to cause every child in the public schools to be separately and carefully tested and examined at least once in every school year, to ascertain whether he is suffering from defective sight or hearing or from any other disability or defect tending to prevent his receiving the full benefit of his school work, or requiring modification of the school work, in order to prevent injury to the child or to secure the best educational results. It is provided that the expense incurred under the act shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose, and that the appropriation shall precede the expenditure.

Therefore, we have at the present time, been able to have only the examinations for sight and hearing, which are made by the teachers without expense.

It is expected that the medical examination in the schools will benefit not only the scholars who are found defective, but also the community, by limiting the spreading of contagious disease.

We have not been able to find any satisfactory data upon which to base an estimate of the expenditure required to faithfully carry out the intent of this law. The Massachusetts Civic League, in agitating the medical inspection in the public schools, says that the cost in places where the doctor comes only when he is sent for, as will probably be the practice except in cities and the largest towns, the expense is about $11 per thousand inhabitants, and they recommend an appropriation of about three times the amount needed, so as to provide for possible epidemics.

We ask: That the Town appropriate the sum of $300 to be applied in carrying out the purposes of Chapter 502 of Act of 1906.

We have repeatedly directed attention to the matter of the insuring of the school buildings, but have never received from the town instructions as to its wishes. At this time the High School building alone is protected, being covered in the sum of twenty thousand, five hundred dollars, by policies which expire this year. We believe it is not the duty of the School Committee, or other departments of the town, to determine the policy in this matter, but that action should be taken to learn the wishes of the voters, and that all buildings owned by the town, without regard to their use or nature, should, in this matter of fire insurance, come under one board, or committee, who shall be authorized and instructed as to the policy that they shall pursue. Then we shall not have, as now, the safer buildings insured, while those more exposed to danger have no insurance. With

the small isolated buildings of past years, the town was not likely to suffer much loss or inconvenience by fire, but with nine schools in the Knapp Building, and twelve schools in the adjacent Cornish and Burton buildings, the conditions have become changed. We therefore ask the town to define its policy in this matter, and to make provision for such insurance as it may deem to be needed.

A prosperous town with a growing population will ever have before it the question of increasing its school facilities. The increase in the number of pupils in our schools, and the difficulties met in arranging for them, are clearly shown by the Superintendent in his report. The data which he presents indicate that, in the near future, we shall be forced to open new schools. All the rooms in the large buildings are now occupied, and we have three small school houses which are not in use; the buildings on South street, Oak street and Spring street. The building on South street should be kept in repair and retained for use in case of need. The single room building on Oak street has been unoccupied since the new two room building was completed, and we are not likely to have in that vicinity such an increase of population as will make it expedient to open a new school there. The building on Spring street is in good condition, and well adapted for school use, but a prejudice has been established which will cause great objection to be made to its use in its present location. The two latter buildings can be moved to some point on, or near, Standish avenue, not far from the railroad bridge, and joined to permit the use of one modern heating and ventilating apparatus, while provision may be made for the addition of more rooms, if the need should develop.

The accommodations provided for the two schools in the Hedge building are not creditable to the Town, and the location is unsuitable. The ground is low and the situation unattractive. The system of sewerage recently put into

that part of the town will not accommodate this building. It may be found practicable, and thought to be desirable, to remove the building to a new situation adjacent to the sewer, and to fit it with proper sanitaries.

The accompanying report of the Superintendent of Schools presents his views of the condition and needs of his department, and it has the full endorsement of the committee. We ask the voters of the town to give it a careful consideration.

We recommend an appropriation of forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars for the coming year, in addition to the special appropriation of three hundred dollars for medical inspection.

WILLIAM W. BREWSTER,
ELIZABETH THURBER,
JOSEPH T. COLLINGWOOD.
INCREASE ROBINSON,
EUGENE P. ROWELL,
J. HOLBROOK SHAW,
Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the School Committee of Plymouth:

The report of the Superintendent of Schools for the year 1906, is hereby respectfully submitted. The table of statistics and other data that usually accompany the report are given below. They show an increased number of pupils over last year, a more regular and a more punctual attendance, more teachers in the service, and a somewhat larger expenditure for each pupil in the average membership.

The school census, taken September 1906, gave the following:

Children between 5 and 15 years of age—

	1906	1905
Boys,	919	893
Girls,	949	920
	1858	1813

Children between 7 and 14 years, the compulsory school age—

	1906	1905
Boys,	654	654
Girls,	669	645
	1323	1299

Attendance record for school year ending June 22, 1906:

	1906	1905
Whole number pupils enrolled for year,	1987	1906
Number under 7 years of age,	369	354
Number btween 7 and 14 years,	1353	1326
number between 14 and 15 years,	109	94
Number over 15 years of age,	156	132
	1987	1906

	1906	1905
Average membership of all the schools,	1880	1776
Average daily attendance,	1759	1651
Per cent. of Attendance,	93.6	93
Number days absence of pupils,	23,766	24,299
Number cases of tardiness,	3,755	5,626
Number dismissals before close of school,	1440	1495
Number of cases of truancy reported,	62	72
Number days teachers absent from school,	249	225

	1906	
Number school buildings in use,	22	
Number school rooms in use, including High school,	56	
Number teachers regularly employed,	57	
High school,	6	
Grammar school,	18	
Primary school,	29	
Ungraded school,	4	
Special teachers, one each for music, drawing and sloyd,	3	
		60.

To meet the requirements of the State Board of Education the following statistics cover the period of the school year, from September to July, 1905-1906, and are compared with the same items for the preceding school year:—

	1905–1906	1904–1905
Whole number of pupils enrolled for the year	1,987	1,906
Number under 7 years of age	370	354
Number between 7 and 14 years	1,353	1,326
Number between 14 and 15 years	109	94
Number over 15 years	156	132
Average membership of all the schools	1 880	1,776
Average daily attendance	1,758.7	1,651
Per cent. of attendance	93.5	93.
Number days absence of pupils	23,766	24,299
Number cases tardiness	3,755	5,626
Number of dismissals before close of school session	1,440	1,495
Number of cases of truancy reported by teachers	62	72
Number of days of teachers' absence from school	249	225
Number of visits made by superintendent	892	1,066

Present number of pupils enrolled January 4, 1907, 1947.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The items given below are based upon the expenditure for school purposes during the financial year 1906. The financial and attendance periods are not therefore identical, but since each covers a full year, the one period being only a little in advance of the other, the returns they furnish are fairly reliable.

1.	Assessed valuation of real and personal property in Plymouth, May 1, 1906,	$9,848,138
2.	Per cent. of valuation expended for current expenses of schools in 1906,	.00465
3.	Expense per pupil on average membership,	24 37
4.	Expense per pupil on same for schools, of State, 1905-1906,	28 79
5.	Expense per pupil on average membership on total expenditure for schools in 1905-1906,	26 12
6.	State average on same basis, 1905,	37 07
7.	Average monthly wages of men teachers in Plymouth in 1906,	95 00
8.	Average monthly wages of men teachers of the State,	149 02

9.	Average monthly wages of women teachers in Plymouth in 1906,	48 62
10.	Same paid women teachers in the State, 1905-1906,	57 07

In this statement the items are based upon the average membership of the schools, 1880. Items 2 and 3 are based upon the whole amount ($49,855.38) which the Committee has spent, less the cost of repairs ($3,066.95) building supplies ($234.14) and expense of evening schools, ($736.24.) The items which make up this amount are payments for salaries, transportation, fuel and care of schoolhouses, text books and supplies, incidentals. The sum thus expended ($45,818.05) is by the act of the Legislature, to be regarded as the current expense of the schools, and is the sum to be certified to the State authorities as having been raised by taxation and expended "for the support of the public schools." This sum shows that during the past year the town raised by taxation, and expended for the school support of each child in the average membership (1880) of the schools, the sum of $24.37. The State average on the same basis was $28.79. While the town, in the total expense for its schools paid an average of $26.12 for each pupil in the average membership, the State average for each child on the same basis was $37.07.

There are 354 cities and towns in Massachusetts. During the past year there were 140 of these cities and towns which imposed upon themselves a heavier tax for the school support of each child in the average membership of their schools than Plymouth did, and 213 that imposed upon themselves a lesser tax. There were 221 of these same communities which paid a larger percentage of their assessed valuation for school purposes than Plymouth paid, and only 131 of them that paid less.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Theoretically the schools have been in session forty weeks during the past year. This time has been lessened to thirty-eight and one half weeks by legal holidays coming in term time. During the entire year we have been free from children's diseases and storms and other untoward circumstances which frequently cause serious interruption to the work of the schools, or make it necessary to close them a part of the time.

Nineteen hundred and eighty-seven pupils have been connected with the schools for a longer or shorter period during the year, while the average, the number which shows the constant membership of the schools for the same period, has been 1880. This in an increase of 104 pupils—about six per cent.—over the number in attendance the preceding year, an increase sufficient to fill three school rooms, and to require the employment of three additional teachers. The average daily attendance was 93.6 per cent. of the number in the average membership; which marks a substantial gain in regularity of attendance over the preceding year.

There has also been a lessening of the number of tardinesses by 33 1-3 per cent. over the number recorded the previous year. This gain is encouraging; but yet there are far too many cases of tardiness, an average of nearly two marks during the year for each pupil in the average membership. This number should be lessened again one half; and this could readily be done if only the pupils themselves were at fault, but the trouble lies much oftener with parents, especially the parents of the younger children, who, for trivial reasons or through carelessness fail to send children in season to reach school on time. It is such parents, too, who cause the number of dismissals before the close of the school session to remain so large. There was a somewhat smaller number of such dismissals the past year, but the number should be decreased still more. Teachers properly

wish to meet the request of parents for all necessary dismissals; but they have a right to expect that such requests for shortening the school hours for a pupil be made only when unavoidable.

Regular and punctual attendance is a virtue which teachers work hard to inculcate, not primarily to make a good showing on the school records, but that the habit of being on hand promptly when and where and as long as he ought, shall become so firmly fixed and so deeply rooted in the pupil, that when he is older and sees the practical value of the habit, he will not depart from it.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

It has not been possible during the past year, to accommodate all the pupils in those districts where they belong. The Knapp school has nine rooms, eight of them built to seat forty-two pupils each. We cannot fairly or legally provide for more than that number in each room. The most that can be seated comfortably in the whole school is 360. Yet about 450 pupils who belong in that district applied for admission to the Knapp school last September. Some of the younger children were sent to Cold Spring, and the rest for whom places could not be found at the Knapp school were accommodated by opening the school on Alden street.

The larger number of pupils at the Knapp school represents the normal increase, and is likely to be permanent. It is probable that a still larger number will apply for admission to that school next year. The parents living near the Knapp strenuously object to having their children sent to the Alden street and Cold Spring because of the distance the children must walk. There is reason for their objection

in the cases of the younger children who must go to these more distant schools. But it seems that these children must attend there until increased accommodations be provided for them nearer home.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th grades at the Cornish and Burton schools have more children than could be provided for in those schools. Accommodations for the overflow in those grades were found by grouping them with the Knapp pupils at Cold Spring and Alden street. But the 4th grades at the Burton school are yet much too large, and no way of relieving them is evident. The increased number of children in attendance at the Centre this fall is caused, in part, by the larger force of employees at the Puritan Mills. The conditions indicate that there will be a yet larger number of children of school age in this part of the town who will apply for admission next fall.

It seems evident that some provision to relieve these two localities will have to be provided in the near future.

A building placed in the vicinity of the Knapp school, and on or as near Court street as possible, would conveniently provide for the children in that region, and give opportunity to relieve the schools at the Centre by sending children to Cold Spring and Alden street in the places now occupied by the Knapp school pupils.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Children five years old, or who will reach that age before the end of the fourth week of school, are admitted to the primary schools during the first four weeks of the fall term only, if they have never before attended school. Children of the legal school age are admitted to school at any time in the districts where they live, if there is room; otherwise, they are sent to the nearest school where there is room.

The whole number of children enrolled in the schools at present is 1947. Of this number 1083, about 55 per cent. of the total number, are in the primary schools, grades one to four, inclusive, distributed in twenty-nine school rooms, making an average of thirty-seven pupils to each teacher. The smallest number in any one room is sixteen, and the largest, forty-eight.

These 1083 pupils are enrolled in the four primary grades as follows:

Grade I,	249
Grade II,	267
Grade III,	243
Grade IV,	324

Two of the seven first grade schools have at present an unusually small enrollment—one twenty-five and the other thirty, pupils. If these two schools were within convenient distance of other schools of the same grade, it would be possible to discontinue one or both of them for the present.

I think it is worth while considering whether our present practice of admitting children to school when they are only five years of age is the wisest one, and whether it would not be better to make the earliest age of admission six years instead of five, and reduce the elementary school period from nine to eight years. Such a change would require us to do the work in eight years which we now do in nine. Outside of New England, and perhaps outside of Massachusetts, the eight year elementary period is the rule. In Massachusetts it is becoming the rule. Many towns and cities maintaining good schools have taken up this question, and recently have provided for an eight year in place of the nine year course, and have decided that children under their jurisdiction shall be allowed to enter school not earlier than at the age of six years. One of the important questions to be decided in considering this change

was whether the average child could do the same required work in this shortened period without undue pressure. Experience has abundantly shown that he can. The work done with children five years old can be done with them in a much shorter time when they are six; and by the end of their third year of school, the children who enter at six are found to have accomplished as much work as those who entered at five. So that with the eight year period boys and girls finish the grammar school course and are ready to enter the high school at about the same age and with about the same attainments as those of the nine year course.

Some of the results of such a change in policy are apparent.

We should need no additional school buildings for some time to come; we should need six or seven less teachers; it would save an annual expenditure of from three to four thousand dollars; and it is alleged that there would be no educational loss caused by this saving. We cannot defend taking nine years to do what can as well be accomplished in eight..

On the other hand, such a change would bar from the schools most of the 250 children enrolled in the first grade; and it would be difficult to prove that by such act no educational loss would result. To many if not to most of these children the school affords their only protection against the demoralizing influences of the street, and sometimes of the home; it is perhaps the strongest agent in helping them to gain habits of punctuality, cleanliness, order and obedience. Unless some efficient substitute for the school during that year were provided, it is not easy to believe that no educational loss would result.

In view of the position other places are taking on this question, it is worth a careful consideration here.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The grammar schools include grades 5 to 9. The number enrolled in these schools at present is 720, about 36 per cent. of the total school enrollment. They occupy 16 school rooms, making an average number of 45 pupils to each teacher.

Promotions are made in each school by the regular teacher at the end of the school year in June. In doubtful cases the Superintendent is consulted. These promotions are based on the estimate of the pupil's daily work made by the teacher, and recorded at the end of each month, in the grammar schools, on report cards sent to the parents. When conditions seem to justify it, a pupil may be promoted on trial for a month. In such a case, the parent is notified by written form of the intended conditional promotion, and the promotion in this form is made only in case the parent gives written consent thereto. If, at the end of the probationary period, the pupil's work warrants it, the promotion is made for the rest of the year; but no pupil is expected to be retained in any class when his interests are best served by his going to a higher or lower one.

It is becoming more and more the practice for children fourteen years of age to apply for school certificates that they may secure employment for wages in the factories.

A much larger number of employment certificates was issued the past year than in any previous year. Personal or family need in the case of the few, and the inducement of small present gain in the case of the many appear to be the main reasons for children leaving school at the earliest day the law allows.

The recent enactment of law which prohibits the employment of illiterate minors under the age of sixteen years has brought to our attention not a few who have been at school regularly until fourteen, but for some reason have not been able to learn to read and write well enough to entitle them

to leave school and go to the mill. They seem to have secured from school work all they are ever likely to get. To hold them in school two years longer seems a waste of time for them and a detriment to the schools in which they happen to be. We consider that such are released from the necessity of school attendance by that provision of the statute which excepts from compulsory attendance those whose mental or physical condition renders their attendance inexpedient. Such children frequently have considerable manual dexterity, and are able to engage in some form of work which renders them self-supporting.

It would be of decided advantage to all those who are induced to leave school to work in the mills at the early age of fourteen if they could be prepared in some more practical way before they leave school for the work upon which they are to enter. This could be done if our course of study included more definite and more practical work in manual training and instruction in elementary mechanics along the lines of our important industries. There are few places where better cloth and cordage are produced than here. These goods are preeminent in the market for their excellence. Ability and skill in producing them is the staple support of the homes of the majority of the pupils in the schools. If we could offer to those pupils who leave school to work in the mills a course of a year or two in industrial training and instruction based on the simple elementary principles of these local interests—industrial arithmetic, commercial geography, mechanical drawing and draughting, including in the course the fundamental elements of mechanics —this together with a study of the materials used in these manufactories, and their method of growth and production, and all this made practical and real by such observation and instruction as the mills themselves would be glad to afford—such a course continued for two years and offered to all boys and girls of fourteen years of age who were competent to

profit by it, would take the place of the two years from 14 to 16 that so many boys spend in unskilled service which furnishes them no adequate return in either experience or money, and which are often wasted years. Such a course would enable the boy or girl on leaving school to enter these or like industries fitted to take places at advanced wages, and prepared for early advancement.

Such a course as here suggested would contain no less of the culture element. None of the subjects at present relied upon for school training would be omitted or slighted; but they would cease to appear unrelated or abstract, or leading nowhere in particular, but would acquire a new meaning and a practical bearing, and might be expected to arouse in pupils a new and keener interest because of their evident and definite purpose.

The industrial problem in Massachussets is being seriously considered both by Legislative Commission, and by the large number of people who have urged the appointment of such a Commission; and all are looking at educational methods and principles from the industrial view point, and are hoping that the existing means of education may be used and supplemented to meet the needs of the increasing demands for industrial training.

An early consideration of this matter is being urged upon this and all other communities.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Graduates of the grammar schools are admitted to the High School by certificate. No formal examination is required, except in the case of those from other places who apply for admission. There were 49 who received certificates last June, and 44 of those receiving them entered the High School in the fall.

At present there are 211 pupils enrolled at the High School building; of these 71 are members of the ninth grade, who in all respects, save subjects of study, are a part of the High School.

The present current expenses of the High School are:

Teachers' salaries,	$3,650 00
Janitor,	500 00
Fuel and light,	650 00
Books and supplies,	315 00
	$5,115 00

The present membership of the High School is 140 pupils, with six regular teachers. The work of the school is carried on in four courses, as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Totl.
Classical Course,	6	15	21
Science Course,	31	5	36
Literary Course,	1	34	35
Commercial Course,	23	25	48
	61	79	140

Each of the four courses named above ordinarily requires four years for its completion. The student can prepare for college or technical school in four years. With a few restrictions such as seem necessary to prevent waste of time by injudicious or careless selection of subjects, any student for whom a full course is unnecessary or impossible may ordinarily take a special or partial course suited to his purpose. In this way, too, pupils who wish to take a full course, but who, for reasons of health are not able to do so, may make the work of each year easier by doing it more leisurely, taking five or more years to complete the regular four years' course. By such an arrangement the advantages of the school are offered to some who would otherwise be

barred from them, while the number of classes and the teaching work of the school is not materially increased thereby.

It may be noted that from a third to a fourth of all the pupils at the high school are in the Commercial Course. This has become one of the most important departments of the high school, and the good training it has given and is now giving is shown by the successful work its students are doing in the places they occupy. There is a larger call for graduates of this department than can well be supplied.

The work of the other courses prepares for college, the technical and normal schools; and the school is well represented in college and in scientific schools by young men and women who have prepared here.

Any pupil of ordinary ability can prepare for college or scientific school here in four years. Because of the quality of the preparatory work the school has done it has the right to send on its certificate its graduates to several colleges and scientific schools. The school has exercised this privilege in many instances, and to good purpose; but it is at least questionable whether it is advisable to continue it. Examinations for all the more important schools in the East are held at points easily reached, and any pupil whose abilities and attainments justify a college course can pass the entrance examinations if he avail himself of the opportunities offered in our High School. In declining to exercise its right of certification the school is relieved of the unpleasant duty of offering to one group of pupils the certificates which exempt them from entrance examinations, and of refusing them to the other group of pupils whose attainments and abilities suggest that some other pursuit than a college course is advisable for them.

At no time during the past ten years has the school had higher ideals of good scholarship; nor has it been doing more serious, orderly, and successful work than at the present time.

The present number of pupils in attendance at the high school building is about the same as it was last year. The number does not vary much from year to year. The need for new furniture of adjustable pattern better suited to the size and use of the pupil is still urgent. The laboratories need readjusting and refurnishing. Better accommodations for the commercial department should be provided. With these and some other minor changes, the high school building will still provide a substantial and comfortable home for the present number of pupils in attendance.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1906 were held at the High School Building on Wednesday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock.

GRADUATES.

Mabel F. Bartlett,
Mary A. Bodell,
Herbert E. Burns,
Emily M. Campbell,
Huesten Collingwood,
Louise O. Freeman,
Annie M. French,
Anna L. Gerety,
Porter T. Harlow,
Fannie A. Hoxie,
Ethel F. Hayden,
Isabella M. Hirst,
Ethel M. Horsman,
Cora E. Howland,
Alice J. McArdle,
Morris E. Resnick,
Rebecca T. Robbins,
Harold G. Roberts,
Helen W. Smith,
Edward O. Strong,
Charles F. Walker,
Willard C. Whiting,

HONORS FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Ethel M. Horsman
Helen W. Smith

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

There are at present four ungraded schools with an enrolled membership of forty pupils. The largest is the school at Cedarville with twelve pupils, and the smallest at South Pond with seven pupils. The number in these outside schools grows less year by year, the number being nearly 25 per cent. less this year than last. It would be much to the advantage of the children who attend them if the four schools could be consolidated into one or two schools; but their location does not permit any such arrangement.,

They are the most expensive schools that the town supports, the amount paid for teaching service there averaging about thirty-three dollars per pupil; while the necessary current expense brings this average expense up to about forty-two dollars for each child enrolled. In this expense is included the two hundred dollars paid during the year for transporting two children from Ellisville to Ship Pond. It does not appear how the expense of these schools can well be made less under present conditions.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The evening schools have been in session for twenty weeks, the length of time generally regarded by custom as an evening school year. The record of the past ten weeks is as follows:

Number enrolled,	211
Average number belonging,	153
Average daily attendance,	112
Per cent. of attendance,	73.2

These schools are held at the Knapp and Cornish buildings, three evenings each week. Three rooms are used in the

Knapp and two at the Cornish. At present there are two hundred pupils enrolled under the instruction of nine teachers.

The current expense of these schools for the year has been $736.24, making an average expense per pupil enrolled of $3.50 for the sixty sessions of the schools.

Regular attendance of pupils at evening school is necessary for the school's success, but such attendance is difficult to secure. A minority of those whose attendance is compulsory were present only when it suited their convenience until it was made clear to them that their employment in the mills could be continued only so long as their school attendance was satisfactory. But much the larger class of those who attend these schools is made up of young men and women who appreciate the opportunities the school offers them, who are present at every school session, and who work with commendable earnestness and zeal.

In orderly ways and earnest purpose these schools compare favorably with any good day school; and though they are in session only three evenings each week, they are accomplishing good work.

TEACHERS.

During the past year twenty-three teachers have resigned their positions with us. These places have been filled, and one additional teacher appointed to a new position. At present there are sixty-one teachers and principals in active service here.

It may be noted that the number of changes in teachers the past year have been larger than a third of all the teachers in the service. These changes, with others made necessary in placing teachers where they could work to the best

advantage, have proven a serious hindrance to the best work; for we have lost some valuable teachers whose places it has been difficult to make good.

If a teacher here proves her superior ability, it is usually not as difficult for her to hear and answer a call to a place offering a higher salary or larger opportunities, as it is for us to find a worthy successor to fill her place. And yet we have to make good her loss if possible, for the success of the schools depends more upon our filling vacancies as they occur with good teachers than upon anything else. And in accomplishing this the financial consideration is the main factor.

There is a very close relation between the amount of salary which a community offers and the ability and character of the teaching corps it is to able to secure.

The following, taken from the report of a committee appointed to investigate the conditions with respect to teachers' salaries paid in a neighboring county, expresses this most important consideration so well that it is worth quoting in this connection:

"The importance of a high standard of personality and professional efficiency in the public school teaching corps is so well understood that it needs no discussion.

In this connection, however, it should be noted that, owing to the increasing opportunities for women to earn in other lines of effort as much if not more with less expenditure of energy than they can earn in teaching, there is grave danger that ultimately the character of the teaching force in our schools will suffer unless a higher standard of salaries can be secured for teachers.

Low salaries for teachers, if maintained in face of general prosperity in the business world, mean certain inevitable results:—

First.—Although school boards may require complete professional training on the part of those whom they employ,

the character of those who take up the work of teaching will gradually deteriorate, because many of the brightest and strongest personalities will prefer other fields of labor in which the renumeration is greater. Already complaint is being made quite generally that it is becoming increasingly more difficult to secure the type of teachers wanted for the average salary paid.

Second.—Low salaries mean shorten periods of service by first-class teachers.

Third.—A prevailing low rate of wage means less ambition on the part of the teachers and less opportunity for professional growth while in the service,—a fact that operates distinctly against the best results in our schools.

A reasonably high standard of salaries, therefore, is even more important to the public than it is to the teachers themselves.

One of the chief obstacles to adequate financial compensation for teachers lies in the lack of appreciation on the part of the public: (a) that the most vital interests at stake in a community are those involved in public education; (b) that the best results in this field can be secured only by employing first-class teachers, and making their tenure as permanent as possible; and (c) that first-class teaching talent and permanency of service on the part of the teachers cannot be secured unless reasonably high salaries are paid.

If these conclusions be sound, it would appear that school officials can hardly do a greater service for the cause of public education than to labor systematically to lead the people to believe that it is neither wise economy, nor is it morally right so far as the interests of the child are concerned, to maintain a rate of wages for teachers that is less than will enable the best results to be secured in the schools.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

For several years those having in charge the interests of the public schools here and elsewhere have tried to make evident the great need of some form of medical inspection in the schools.

They have urged that the Legislature make some provision for discovering and remedying as far as it might be done, the physical disabilities of public school children. At length a bill has been passed making such inspection mandatory.

The law is as follows:—

Acts of 1906, Chapter 502.

Section 1. The school committee of every city and town in the Commonwealth shall appoint one or more school physicians, shall assign one to each public school within its city or town, and shall provide them with all proper facilities for the performance of their duties as prescribed in this act.

Section 2. Every school physician shall make a prompt examination and diagnosis of all children referred to him as hereinafter provided, and such further examination of teachers, janitors and school buildings as in his opinion the protection of the health of the pupils may require.

Section 3. The school committee shall cause to be referred to a school physician for examination and diagnosis every child returning to school without a certificate from the board of health after an absence on account of illness or from unknown cause; and every child in the schools under its jurisdiction who shows signs of being in ill health or of suffering from infectious or contagious disease, unless he is at once excluded from school by the teacher; except that in the case of schools in remote and isolated situations the school committee may make such other arrangements as may best carry out the purpose of this act.

Section 4. The school committee shall cause notice of

the disease of or defects, if any, from which any child is found to be suffering to be sent to his parent or guardian. Whenever a child shows symptoms of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, chickenpox, tuberculosis, diphtheria or influenza, tonsilitis, whooping cough, mumps, scabies or trachoma, he shall be sent home immediately or as soon as safe and proper conveyance can be found, and the board of health shall at once be notified.

Section 5. The school committee of every city and town shall cause every child in the public schools to be separately and carefully examined and tested at least once in every school year to ascertain whether he is suffering from defective sight or hearing, or from other defect or disability tending to prevent his receiving the full benefit of his school work, or requiring a modification of the school work to prevent injury to the child, or to secure the best educational results. The tests of sight and hearing shall be made by teachers. The committee shall cause notice of any defect or disability requiring treatment to be sent to the parent or guardian of the child, and shall require a physical record of each child to be kept in such form as the state board of education shall prescribe.

Section 7. The expense which a city or town may incur by virtue of the authority herein vested in the school committee or board of health, as the case may be, shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose in cities by the city council and in towns by the town meeting. The appropriation shall precede any expenditure or any indebtedness which may be incurred under this act, and the sum appropriated shall be deemed a sufficient appropriation in the municipality where it is made. Such appropriation need not specify to what section of the act it shall apply, and may be voted as a total appropriation to be applied in carrying out the purpose of the act.

It will be seen that this law aims to accomplish two distinct purposes.

First, that physicians appointed under the law shall discover incipient cases of infectious or contagious disease, and by the removal from school of those afflicted prevent all danger of the disease spreading.

Second, to determine whether any children in the schools are suffering from defective sight or hearing, or from any other disability or defect tending to prevent their obtaining the full benefit of their school work.

The teachers are required to carry into effect this second purpose of the statute. Under this law, most of the school children in town have been examined to discover defects of eyesight. The results indicate defects in about eighteen cases in each one hundred pupils. This does not mean that 360 pupils in the schools here actually have defective vision, but that the tests indicate this to be so, and that word has been sent to parents to that effect. Examination by an oculist may materially lessen the number.

The law requires teachers to notify parents of any defect which seems to require the services of a physician. This they have done. And here the school's authority in this matter ends. The law gives to it no authority to call the physician to examine and remedy the child's physical disability when any is found to exist, nor has the school any way of compelling the parent or guardian to take any action to that end, or even to heed the notice sent. This is a vital defect in the law and one which, without doubt, will soon be removed.

We believe the provisions of this law to be most important and beneficial, and very much desire that the children have its full benefit; but we must wait for an appropriation for this particular work before we can effect the first purpose of the law; for it is especially provided that no expense can be incurred in this work except under an appropriation made therefor.

With my sincere gratitude for the consideration shown me by the Committee, for the loyal support and cooperation of the teachers, and for the help of any others who have contributed in any way to the success of this schools, this report is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS J. HEAVENS,
Superintendent.

Plymouth, February 15, 1907.

LIST OF TEACHERS

IN THE SCHOOLS OF PLYMOUTH, MASS.

1906-1907.

High School.

James D. Howlett, Principal, Latin.
William Hoyt, Mathematics.
Elizabeth MacKenzie, Commercial Studies.
Sarah E. Ridlon, History and English.
Frank E. Holt, Science.
Marion Chandler, French and German.
Augusta M. Morton, ninth grade.
Phœbe G. Haskell, ninth grade.

Spooner Street School.

GRADE.

1. Ada Kennedy.

Hedge School.

GRADE.

1. Lula C. Vaille.
2. Lucy H. Hildreth.

Allerton Street School.

GRADE.

1. Bertha M. Briggs.

Frederick N. Knapp School.

Grade.	
7—8.	Thomas E. Freeman, principal.
6.	Lydia E. Holmes.
5.	Zelma B. Lucas.
4.	Kate G. Zahn.
4.	Maude H. Lermond.
3.	Bessie Barker.
3.	Amy N. Briggs.
2.	Annie W. Burgess.
1.	Elizabeth H. Sampson.

Cold Spring School.

Grade.	
2.	Gertrude C. Bennett.
3.	Mabel F. Douglas.
5.	Susan C. Thomas.

Oak Street School.

Grade.	
1.	Mary T. Ford.
2—3.	Clara W. Mayhew.

Burton School.

Grade.	
8.	Charles F. Cole, principal.
7.	Katharine A. O'Brien.
4.	Theresa A. Rogan.
4.	Marion B. Clapp.

Cornish School.

Grade.	
	Addie L. Bartlett, principal.
7.	Daisy Benthusen.
6.	Annie D. Dunham.
6.	Laura M. Whitney.
5.	Clara E. Campbell.
5.	Elsie V. Trask.
3.	Lillian G. Stevens.
2.	Julia M. Allen.
1.	Alice B. Smith.

Mount Pleasant School.

Grade.	
7—8.	Arthur R. Gledhill, principal.
6.	Nancy S. Allen.
5.	Grace L. Knight.
4.	Leela F. Barnes.
3.	Annie M. Frost.
1—2.	Lizzie E. Mitchell.

Mount Pleasant Primary.

Grade.	
1.	Grace N. Bramhall.
2.	Grace R. Moor.
1—5.	Ethel Neal.

Chiltonville.

Grade.	
6—9.	May M. Badger.
1—5	Eunice Paulding.
1—5.	Kate W. Sampson.
1—5.	Mary A. Morton.

Manomet.

GRADE.

6—9. Nettie R. Fuller.

1—5. Edith M. Grigor.

Valleyville.

UNGRADED. Kate Sullivan.

Cedarville.

UNGRADED. Sara E. Saunders.

Long Pond.

UNGRADED. Rebecca Robbins.

South Pond.

UNGRADED. Grace Ellis.

MUSIC. Lottie M. Baker.

DRAWING. Marion F. Holmes.

SLOYD. Emily M. Drew.

SCHOOLS	Total enrollment for Year		Average Number Belonging	Average Daily Attendance	Per Cent. of Attendance	Total Days Absence	Number Cases of Tardiness	Number Cases of Dismissal	Number Cases of Truancy	Days Teacher was Absent	Times Teacher was Tardy	No. Visits to Schools made by Supt.	No. Visits by members School Com.	Visits by Parents and Others
	Boys	Girls												
High	58	83	135.6	130.3	96.09	1041	151	150	5	2	2	33	6	50
Ninth Grade	47	39	75.9	73.9	97.36	422	52	56	2	0	0	20	1	7
Knapp	225	192	395.	373.8	94.13	4496	749	133	8	30	4	94	25	159
North Primary	52	65	118.37	109.9	92.83	1636	276	41	4	23	21	54	8	111
Cold Spring Primary	32	28	64.74	60.72	93.79	773½	154	47	2	196	3	44	2	74
Burton	88	82	166.4	158.5	95.29	1530	232	93	2	3	4	183	2	167
Cornish	181	182	310.32	290.9	93.74	3725	587	184	15	37	9	180	14	303
Cornish District Primary	60	52	103.32	90.67	93.87	1865½	247	381	9	33	52	86	5	183
Mt. Pleasant	79	114	216.35	198.31	91.66	3409½	493	189	7	10	5	90	3	144
Mt. Pleasant Dist. Primary	52	51	96 46	89.64	90 85	1717½	162	43	3	24	1	45	1	178
Chiltonville	47	44	83.38	79.78	93.39	978	196	66	1	7	3	23	1	82
Manomet	38	35	62.92	55.07	87.52	1321½	192	35	1	24	0	13	0	178
Valleyville	14	11	17.3	15.51	89.67	306½	44	12	0	34	0	6	0	8
Cedarville	8	9	15.05	14.13	93.91	250	46	13	0	2	0	7	0	39
South Pond	5	6	7.7	8.97	92.47	151½	89	5	0	4	1	4	0	39
Long Pond	6	2	7.47	6.47	90.23	141	85	2	3	0	4	7	0	27
Totals	992	995	1880.15	1758.6	93.5	23766	3755	1440	62	249	109	892	68	1749

TOWN MEETING.

To either of the Constables in the Town of Plymouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

GREETING:

In the name of the Commonwealth you are hereby directed to notify and warn the inhabitants of Plymouth, qualified to vote in elections and Town affairs, to meet in the new armory, in said Plymouth, on Saturday, the second day of March, 1907, at 6 o'clock in the forenoon, and in said armory, in said Plymouth, on Saturday, the 23rd day of March, 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, to wit:

Article 1. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

Article 2. To choose all necessary town officers. The following officers to be voted for all on one ballot, viz: Five Selectmen, Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, Collector of Taxes, Auditor, one member of a Board of Health for three years, one Assessor for three years, seven Constables, one Overseer of the Poor for three years, one Water Commissioner for three years, two members of the School Committee for three years, one Park Commissioner for three years, and three members of a Committee on Agawam and Halfway Pond Fishery; and to vote by ballot, "Yes" or "No," in answer to the question, "Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this Town?"

The polls for the election of officers and the vote on the license question will be open at the armory at 6 o'clock in the forenoon, on said Saturday, the 2nd day of March, 1907,

and may be closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Both of said days will constitute the Annual Meeting, and this call is issued in accordance with the vote of the Town, passed June 5th, 1897, as amended March 2nd, 1903, and April 2nd, 1904.

Article 3. To hear the reports of the several boards of officers and committees of the Town, and act thereon.

Article 4. To revise and accept a list of jurors prepared by the Selectmen.

Article 5. To see if the Town will authorize the Treasurer, under the direction of the Selectmen, to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, and for disbursement under the provisions of the law relating to State Aid and Military Aid and to defray the expenses of the Town after January 1, 1907.

Article 6. To make the necessary appropriations to defray the expenses of the Town, and for other purposes, and to raise such sums of money as the Town shall deem expedient.

Article 7. To see if the Town will appropriate the sum of $150.00 to pay the expenses of Memorial Day.

Article 8. To take such action as the Town may see fit in aid of the public library.

Article 9. To see if the Town will authorize the Selectmen to renew any note or notes heretofore authorized, which are now due or may become due the present year, for such time, and on such terms as they may deem expedient for the interests of the Town.

Article 10. To see what appropriation the Town will make for the care and improvement of the various public parks and of Training Green.

Article 11. To see what action the Town will take in regard to the enlargement and improvement of the Water Sys-

tem, including new pipes, reservoirs, pumping plants and meters, and make an appropriation therefor.

Article 12. To see if the Town will authorize the Selectmen to issue bonds or notes of the Town for the purpose of enlargement and improvement of the Water System, including new pipes, reservoirs, pumping plants and meters.

Article 13. To see if the Town will authorize the Water Commissioners to enter into a contract in behalf of the Town with the American Woolen Company in regard to supplying said company with water.

Article 14. To see if the Town will transfer the balance now standing to credit for cemeteries to a new account for Oak Grove and Vine Hill cemeteries.

Article 15. To see what action the Town will take in regard to providing public sanitary facilities, and make appropriation therefor.

Article 16. To see if the Town will make an appropriation for the purchase of land on the shore at the foot of Nelson street for a public park.

Article 17. To see if the Town will vote to sell by Deed of Release, to Thomas D. McLean of Plymouth, all or any portion of the Indian Land so called, between Fresh Pond and the Sea, in Manomet, which has not been heretofore sold by the Town, excepting so much as is dedicated as the Indian Burial Ground. (By petition.)

Article 18. To see if the Town will appoint a committee of three citizens, with full authority and directions from the Town, and in the name and on behalf of the Inhabitants thereof, to negotiate with said Thomas D. McLean, a price at which said Indian Land referred to in the article next preceding, shall be sold, such price to be at the rate of not less than one thousand dollars for the whole tract, and also, in the name and on behalf of the inhabitants of the Town of Plymouth to make, execute and deliver such deed as may

be called for in pursuance of a vote under the article next preceding, and to do whatever other acts may be necessary to make such vote effectual. (By petition.)

Article 19. To see what action the town will take in regard to selling and conveying the Indian Lands, so called, at Manomet, including ratifying and confirming any deeds heretofore given by the Selectmen on behalf of the Town. (By request.)

Article 20. To see if the town will increase the salary of the town treasurer.

Article 21. To see if the town will vote to choose three road commissioners in accordance with the Statutes, and take any other action connected therewith that may be deemed expedient. (By petition.)

Article 22. To see what action the town will take in regard to the construction of the extension of Main street as laid out by the County Commissioners, including an appropriation therefor. (By petition.)

Article 23. To see if the Town will vote to issue bonds or notes of the Town to raise money to be expended in constructing the extension of Main street, and the payment of land damages therein. (By petition.)

Article 24. To see what action the town will take in regard to petitions now before the General Court in regard to improvements of the channels of Plymouth Harbor, and to see if the Town will make an appropriation for expenses of the town at said hearings.

Article 25. To see if the town will accept the provisions of Section 37 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts relative to placing the police force of the town under civil service rules. (By petition.)

Article 26. To see if the town will accept the provisions of Section 31 of Chapter 108 of the Revised Laws of this Commonwealth, relative to retirement and pension of the police officers. (By petition.)

Article 27. To see if the Town will make an appropriation for a stone for the monument to be erected at Provincetown by the Cape Cod Memorial Association.

Article 28. To see if the town will accept and allow the alteration of Newfields street as altered by the selectmen, and reported to the town.

Article 29. To see if the town will accept and allow the alteration of part of the way running from the Russell Mills to the Clark's Valley Road as altered by the Selectmen and reported to the town.

Article 30. To see if the town will accept and allow the lay out of the new town way running from Court street to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway near Robbins's Lumber Yard, so called, as laid out by the Selectmen, and reported to the town.

Article 31. To see if the town will adopt by-laws in regard to the salary of the Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Article 32. To see if the town will adopt by-laws in regard to licenses for dealers in and keepers of shops for the purchase, sale or barter of junk, old metals and second-hand articles, and in regard to licenses for junk collectors to collect by purchase or otherwise junk, old metals and second-hand articles.

Article 33. To see if the town will make an appropriation to establish a float and landing places at Town Dock or Pilgrim Wharf.

Article 34. To see if the town will accept Chapter 308 of the Acts of 1906 entitled "An Act to authorize the town of Plymouth to acquire the Barnes Mill Pond and adjacent land and buildings."

Article 35. To see if the town will make an appropriation to defray the expense of acquiring Barnes's Mill, and any lands now or formerly flowed by said privilege, and any rights of flowage belonging thereto, and to improve the same.

Article 36. To see if the town will vote to issue bonds or notes of the town for the purpose of raising money to be expended in acquiring Barnes's Mill, and any lands now or formerly flowed by said privilege, and any rights of flowage belonging thereto.

And you are hereby required to serve this Warrant in the manner prescribed by a vote of the Town, by posting notices thereof in three public places in the Town, seven days at least before the meeting, one of which postings shall be in Chiltonville, and one in Manomet Ponds, and also by publishing the Warrant in the newspapers published in Plymouth, and make return thereof with your doings thereon, at the time and place above mentioned.

Given under our hands this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and seven.

FREDERICK D. BARTLETT,
GEO. W. BRADFORD,
CHARLES W. EATON,
CHARLES C. DOTEN,
D. H. CRAIG.
Selectmen of Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, ss.

Pursuant to the foregoing warrant, the inhabitants of the Town of Plymouth, qualified to vote in elections and town affairs, are hereby notified to meet at the time and place and for the purposes therein mentioned.

BENJAMIN F. GODDARD,
Constable of Plymouth.

LIST OF JURORS.

JURY LIST PREPARED BY THE SELECTMEN FOR 1907.

Abbott, Harry B., machinist.
Adams, James P., mason.
Akely, Leon B., operative.
Ames, Charles E., designer.
Anderson, William Jr., carpenter.
Anderson, William 2nd., blacksmith.
Andrews, Thomas H., Jr., mason.
Atwood, Adoniram J., grocer.
Atwood, Anthony, fish dealer.
Avery, Elmer E., milk dealer.
Avery, Howard S., pay master.
Bagen, William J., storekeeper.
Barry, Redmond F., insurance.
Bachelder, John L., machinist.
Bagnell, George F., clerk.
Bailey, Arthur L., plumber.
Baker, Edward W., storekeeper.
Barker, LeBaron R., cranberry culture.
Barnes, Albert C., clerk.
Barnes, Harrison O., painter.
Barnes, Joseph, carpenter.
Barrows, William H., rivet maker.
Bartlett, Edwin P., fisherman.
Bartlett, Ephriam D., carpenter.

Bartlett, James E., retired.
Bartlett, Orrin C., pilot.
Beaman, Willard W., undertaker.
Beaumont, Thomas C., clerk.
Bennett, Orrin W., stone cutter.
Bennett, Sylvanus S., carpenter.
Bent, Walter E. contractor.
Beytes, Henry J., storekeeper.
Blackmer, Maltiah B., stable keeper.
Blanchard, George H., milk dealer.
Bliss, Edgar F., merchant.
Bosworth, Daniel M., coradge worker.
Bramhall, Arthur W., clerk.
Bradford, Edward W., Jr., bookkeeper.
Brewster, Isaac S., retired.
Brown, Percy L., clerk.
Burgess, Ezra T., carpenter.
Cameron, James M., rope maker.
Carr, James L., clerk.
Casey, Frank J., clerk.
Carver, Frank H., drug clerk.
Chandler, Arthur J., farmer.
Chandler, Coleman B., carpenter.
Churchill, Josiah D., provision dealer.
Clark, Frederick C., marble cutter.
Clark, Herbert W., bookkeeper.
Clark, James S., hotel keeper.
Clark, Nathaniel T., carpenter.
Clough, Edward, grocer.
Cobb, George A., machinist.
Cole, Albert F., retired.
Cole, Guy R., clerk.
Cole, Henry H., clothier.
Coolidge, Ernest, weaver
Corey, Burt H., clerk.

Cortelli, Luigi P., grocer.
Cushman, Arthur L., tack maker.
Damon, Edwin S., lawyer.
Daniels, Francis P., teacher.
Davis, Albert E., baker.
Dickson, Calvin L., shoe maker.
Dixon, Lyman, painter.
Donahue, Stephen J., shoe dealer.
Doten, Louis G., fisherman.
Dunlap, Elmer C., clerk.
Eaton, Charles W., retired.
Edes, Oliver L., draughtsman.
Ellis, Edward G., motorman.
Ellis, Ziba R., farmer.
Everson, Charles H., optician.
Finney, George A., fisherman.
Fischer, Frank T., farmer.
Flavell, Thomas F., blacksmith.
Fletcher, Albert N., clerk.
Ford, Franklin P., carpenter.
Freeman, Charles M., salesman.
Frost, Charles T., superintendent.
Goddard, Fred A., draughtsman.
Gooding, Earl W., clerk.
Hadaway, Augustus S. Jr., fisherman.
Haire, George F., clerk.
Hall, Fred A., clerk.
Harlow, Albert T., carpenter.
Harlow, Frank, merchant.
Harmon, Clarence S., clerk.
Harney, Thomas F., plumber.
Hatch, Benjamin W., cranberry culture.
Hathaway, LeBaron, real estate.
Hathaway, William C., hardware dealer.
Herrick, John W., teacher.

Hinckley, Philip, cloth finisher.
Hogan, James, janitor.
Holmes, Charles T., steam fitter.
Holmes, Cornelius C., clerk.
Holmes, David, painter.
Holmes, Franklin M., clerk.
Holmes, Isaac T., farmer.
Holmes, Stephen, farmer.
Howland, Carrold D. carpenter.
Jones, Walter A. H., engineer.
Keith, Henry D., tacker.
Kelley, Frank C., cordage worker.
Kierstead, Alexander, mason.
Kingan, Ernest A. J., laborer.
Kingan, Joseph M., laborer.
Langford, Zenas E., carpenter.
Lanman, Charles W., ice dealer.
Lanman, Frank H., florist.
Leonard, John W., Jr., bookkeeper.
Loring, Benjamin D., jeweller.
Loring, Otto, carpenter.
Macomber William J., caterer.
Maker, Charles E., wood dealer.
Manter, Walter L., clerk.
Morissey, Herbert, insurance.
Morton, William H., grain dealer.
Nelson, Elisha T., farmer.
Nightingale, George W., clerk.
O'Brien, William H., laundryman.
Quartz, Frank, grocer.
Quartz, Frank, Jr. grocer.
Read, George F., foreman.
Robinson, Increase, retired.
Sampson, Elisha B., mason.
Sampson, George J., grocer.

Schubert, John C., harness maker.
Shaw, Thomas, chef.
Simmons, Charles C., musician.
Stone, Fred D., painter.
Sullivan, John E., plumber.
Swan, George Jr., cordage worker.
Wasson, Fred E., harness maker.
Weston, Edmund, cranberry culture.
Wells, Freeman E., retired.
Whitten,Edward W., laborer.
Wilson, John B., upholsterer.
Wood, George W., provisions.
Woodward, George C., shipper.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Water Commissioners,

Superintendent,

and Collector of Water Rates

OF THE

Town of Plymouth

1906.

WATER COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. DAMON—Term expires March, 1907.
JOHN W. CHURCHILL—Term expires March, 1909.
WALTER A. H. JONES—Term expires March, 1909.
CHARLES T. HOLMES—Term expires March, 1908.
HORACE P. BAILEY—Term expires March, 1908.

Superintendent—Arthur E. Blackmer.
Assistant Superintendent—Richard W. Bagnell.
Water Register—N. Reeves Jackson.
Engineer of Pumping Station—George H. Phillips.
Assistant Engineer at Pumping Station—Albert E. Caswell.

All applications for water must be made at the office of the Water Commissioners.

Superintendent's office, Town Square, rear Town House.

Telephone call—119-3.

Rates payable at the Town Treasurer's office, semi-annually, in advance, May 1 and November 1.

Meeting of the Commissioners to examine bills and claims against the Department, the FIRST WEDNESDAY EVENING of each month.

Bills against the Department must be rendered on or before the first Wednesday of each month, or they will lie over until the following month.

Approved bills paid by the Town Treasurer at the Town office.

REPORT OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

The Water Commissioners herewith submit their 52nd annual report:

RECEIPTS.

Undrawn balance,	$849 42
Water rates, domestic,	27,789 19
Water rates, manufacturing,	1,471 00
Labor and material,	3,362 74
Miscellaneous,	200 55
Overdrawn balance,	5,103 30
	$38,776 20

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance,	$7,240 48
Pump,	3,527 04
Bonds and interest	14,514 02
Extension of mains (including Mabbet's and Puritan Mills),	3,344 09
Expended at shop,	9,630 12
Extension of services,	520 45
	$38,776 20

PUMPING STATION.

Salaries,	$1,520 00
Fuel and light,	991 60

Heating and lighting engineer's house,	209 33
Tools and repairs on tools,	48 24
Parts and repairs to machinery,	337 31
Reservoir fence, repairing gutters, etc.,	215 30
Materials and supplies,	201 99
Freight and trucking,	3 27
	$3,527 04

MAINTENANCE.

Salaries,	$2,420 00
Labor,	2,480 51
Horse hire and caring for horse,	529 13
Horse,	250 00
Wagons and harness,	292 50
Freight, express and trucking,	24 45
Stationery, stamps and printing,	97 39
Materials for repairs,	82 21
Fuel, light and power,	111 00
Cement	79 90
Telephone,	66 64
Factory and office—repairs and sundries,	34 50
Tools bought and repaired,	63 96
Pipe, cement, 1-2" meter in stock,	497 75
Miscellaneous,	210 54
	$7,240 48

BONDS.

Bonds paid on issue, June 1, 1885,	$2,800 00
Bond paid on issue, August 1, 1890,	1,300 00
Bond paid on issue, August 1, 1894,	800 00
Bond paid on issue, October 2, 1899,	1,500 00
Bond paid on issue, May 1, 1900,	1,000 00

Bond paid on issue, July 1, 1903,	666 66
Bond paid on issue, April 5, 1905,	500 00
Bond paid on issue, April 15, 1905,	500 00
Bond paid on issue, April 15, 1905,	600 00
Total bonds paid,	$9,666 66

INTEREST.

Interest paid on issue, June 1, 1885,	$952 00
Interest paid on issue, August 1, 1890,	624 00
Interest paid on issue, August 1, 1894,	448 00
Interest paid on issue, October 2, 1899,	840 00
Interest paid on issue, May 1, 1901,	543 50
Interest paid on issue, July 1, 1903,	687 36
Interest paid on issue, April 15, 1905,	166 25
Interest paid on issue, April 15, 1905,	166 25
Interest paid on issue, April 15, 1905,	420 00
Total interest paid,	$4,847 36
Bonds and interest,	$14,514 02

The Water Commissioners this year have been brought face to face with a problem which for the past few years has been gradually forcing itself upon them with growing importance. The several factors that go to make up this problem are our source of water supply, its capacity to supply our town for the future, an increased pressure to make available for building purposes land not now reached by our supply, and the necessary additions to our distribution system to effect this result.

This problem has been made an issue because of a request from the American Woolen Co., for an increased supply of water at their plant, the Puritan Mill. This company is now entitled to 200,000 gallons of water daily, under a

fifty year contract ratified by the town Jan. 1, 1880, and has twenty-three years more to run.

On November, 1906, representatives of this company appeared before the board and requested an additional supply of water stating that the amount they might require would be as great as 200,000 gallons daily additional, making a total daily consumption of possibly 400,000 gallons.

(We may say at this point that thus far their daily consumption has not been 400,000 gallons. During the month of December it was 325,000 gallons daily, every working day.)

The Commissioners accordingly voted to make a 6" connection with the Murray street high service pipe (since the additional amount could not be obtained through the low service connections) instal a 6" meter and charge a reasonable sum per thousand gallons for all water used through the meter. The whole expense of this connection including meter, to be borne by the American Woolen Co., and the arrangement to be considered a temporary one, liable to be discontinued at any time, when in the judgment of the board it appeared necessary.

This condition to make the arrangement a temporary one seemed to the board necessary because it was feared that the added draught of 200,000 gallons daily would at times over tax our present distribution system, and this actually proved to be the case.

The Commissioners at this point desired further advice in order to present the whole subject intelligently to the voters of the town.

They accordingly engaged Mr. Frank Fuller, an hydraulic engineer, of Boston, to examine and report upon our source of supply, distribution, system, etc. At the same time notice was sent to the State Board of Health of our intention to investigate new sources of supply, to be supplementary to our present one.

The report and advice of the State Board of Health, together with Mr. Fuller's report and recommendations, follows this report.

The Commissioners had discussed four plans for increasing or supplementing our supply, viz. (1.) Driven wells along Town Brook or on our water front. (2). Long Pond. (3.) Billington Sea. (4.) A further development of our present sources, Great, Little South and Boot Ponds.

On the first plan it was proposed to drive wells along our water front, and if a suitable supply could be found of sufficient quantity, it could be delivered to our manufacturing establishments for manufacturing purposes only. This arrangement would eliminate South Pond water for manufacturing purposes, and leave it for domestic consumption only.

This plan was not favorably received by the State Board of Health for the reason that they did not approve of our proposed location of driven wells.

(2.) The Long Pond scheme involves about seven miles of pipe, and a pumping plant at Long Pond since Long Pond is lower than Great South. With this plan water would be pumped from Long Pond into our present high service reservoir, or a standpipe erected near it, and thence through our present and proposed new distribution pipes to the town.

It would also be necessary with this plan to have the 16-inch main from present pumping station to Market street, and 14-inch main across Oak, and desirable to have the standpipe.

The estimate cost of this plan, including pipe line, pumps and station, would be $160,000, with no estimate for maintenance.

(3.) The third plan to tap Billington Sea, and by means of a canal to get water from it to Lout Pond, was rejected because of probable high damages it would be necessary to

pay to the manufacturing establishments along Town Brook that have privileges on the stream.

(4.) Plan 4, further development of our present sources, was consequently given special consideration, and was worked out more in detail than any of the others.

In outline this plan is as follows: (a) a deep and permanent connection between Boot Pond and Great South Pond.

(b.) A permanent canal, the bottom to be about elevation 101.0, between Great and Little South Ponds. This canal to have a sluice gate in it.

(c.) A low lift pumping plant located on the shore of Great South Pond near our old canal.

(d.) A new 16-inch main from Little South Pond to our pumping station. A 16-inch main from our pumping station to Market street, and a 14-inch main across Oak street from Summer street to Samoset street.

(e.) An immediate and complete installation of meters.

(f.) A standpipe on the hill at the high service reservoir.

Items a b c are suggestions from the engineer of the State Board of Health, endorsed by our engineer Mr. Fuller, and approved by the Commissioners. As explained in the Superintendent's report of 1906, elevation 102.0, is about the lowest point to which either Great or Little South Pond can be drawn with our present arrangement of pipes, and screen well.

The installation of a pumping plant on the shore of Great South Pond, will enable us to accomplish in the future what our new canal accomplished for us last year, namely: make more storage from Great South Pond available. As determined by a recent survey of the pond about 800,000,000 gallons of storage is available in Great South Pond between elevations 104.5 and 94.5.

A permanent canal between Great and Little South Ponds, the bottom of which shall be at elevation 101.0, will allow

us to draw all the storage that is in Great South between full pond elevation 106.0 and elevation 101.0 without pumping. Then the sluice gate can be shut and pumping begun if necessary.

(d.) A careful study of the following statements will be convincing that a new and larger pipe from Little South Pond to Lout Pond is an absolute necessity at once. At present a 10-inch pipe connects these two ponds, and this pipe is never shut off. That is, water is constantly running from Little South Pond to Lout Pond through this 10-inch main 24 hours each day, and 365 days each year.

The following table shows our high service consumption since Nov. 19, 1906, with an average daily consumption of 759,000 gallons. It also shows that from Nov. 19, 1906, to Feb. 10, 1907, Lout Pond fell about 18 inches.

In other words with the present 10-inch pipe delivering its maximum amount into Lout Pond that amount was insufficient to keep the pond up with an average daily draft upon it of 759,000 gallons.

In this connection it might be stated that water was turned into the high service connection to the Puritan Mills, November 25.

The table shows the increase in consumption probably due to this use.

A 16 inch high service main from our pumping station to Market street, via Billington street and Summer street, to connect with the 12 inch main on Market street, and a 14 inch main across Oak street from Summer street to Standish ave., to connect with the Standish avenue 10 inch main, seem to the Commissioners necessary to reinforce the distribution system in the north part of the town.

(e.) The Commissioners are aware that in discussing the subject of meters, they are broaching a subject upon which there is considerable diversity of honest opinion. They nevertheless feel that this important phase of our water sup-

ply question should be fairly and intelligently discussed by the taxpayers to whom for a decision the matter must finally be brought.

We believe that a large part of the opposition to the use of meters comes from a lack of proper information as to the benefits to be derived from their use.

When we appreciate the fact that with meters on every service each citizen pays for his own use or waste, and not for his neighbors' wastefulness, we can see one of the principal advantages of a meter system.

It is not a fact that meters restrict the *use* of water—they simply curtail its *waste*. They also permit a more equitable distribution of charges.

The Commissioners sincerely hope that this matter will be discussed freely, and without prejudice having always in mind the best interests of the town as a whole.

STANDPIPE.

The elevation of our present high service reservoir, 165.0, appears to be insufficient to supply at all times the houses on our highest land—and also practically renders unavailable for building purposes some land at the same elevation. This lack of pressure is due not alone to the present elevation of our reservoir, but also to the great draught at lower portions of the town through the day. Sufficient proof of this is given by the fact that houses which are poorly supplied with water through the day, or houses which get none at all, do get a fairly good pressure at night.

The remedy appears to be a less draught of water in town (smaller consumption) or a higher pressure to force it to those localities now complaining of lack of pressure.

The Commissioners present this report with the hope that the recommendations contained therein, which have their entire approval, will be carefully considered by the Town.

For a further discussion of the subject, and for estimated costs of the proposed improvements, we have attached the report of our engineer, Mr. F. L. Fuller.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. CHURCHILL,
JOHN H. DAMON,
CHARLES T. HOLMES,
W. A. H. JONES,
H. P. BAILEY.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Published by request of the New England Water Works Association.

PLYMOUTH (MASS.) WATER WORKS.

Population by census of 1905, 11,100.

Date of construction, 1855.

By whom owned, Town.

Source of supply, Great and Little South and Lout Ponds.

Mode of supply, gravity for low service and pumping for high service.

PUMPING.

1. Builders of pumping machinery: Barr & Worthington.
2. Coal (b) Bituminous. (d) Brand various. (e) $5.00 per gross ton.
3. Total fuel, 442,140 pounds.
5. Total water pumped 214,305,800 gallons.
6. Average static head, 65 feet.
7. Average dynamic head, 83 feet.
8. Number gallons pumped per pound of coal, Barr, 493.3
   Number gallons pumped per pound of coal, Worthington, 447.9.
9. Duty of Barr pump, 34,106,000.
   Duty of Worthington pump, 30,967,000.

Cost of pumping figured on Pumping Station expenses, viz: $3,527.04.

1906.

10. Per million gallons against dynamic head into direct pipe, $16.46.
11. Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic), $0.198.

COST OF PUMPING FIGURED ON TOTAL MAINTENANCE, VIZ: $10,767.52.

12. Per million gallons against dynamic head into direct pipe, $50.24.
13. Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic) $0.605.

FINANCIAL

MAINTENANCE.

A. Water rates, domestic,		$27,789.19	AA. Management and repairs,		$10,767.52
B. Water rates, manufacturing,		1,471.00	BB. Interest on bonds,		4,847.36
Total water receipts,		$29,260.19	Total,		$15,614.88
Miscellaneous,		3,563.29	Profit for year,		17,208.60
		$32,823.48			$32,823.48
			Paid bonds and notes,	$9,666.66	
			Carried to Construction Acct.,	7,541.94	
			Total,		$17,208.60

CONSTRUCTION.

Undrawn balance,		$849.42	Extension of Mains by Commissioners,		3,344.09
Profits maintenance,		7,541.94	Extension of services,		520.45
Overdrawn balance,		5,103.30	Expended at new workshop,		9,630.12
		$13,494.66			$13,494.66
Cost of works,			$9,666.66 paid yearly on principal.		
Town appropriations,	$163,456.95		Bonded debt at 3½ per cent.,		$35,400.00
From profits,	216,301.26		2¾ "		17,999.82
		$379,758.21	4 "		66,600.00
					$119,999.82

DISTRIBUTION.

1. Kind of pipe used. Wrought iron and cement lined principally cement lined.
2. Sizes from 2-inch to 20-inch.
3. Extended, 2,411, including Mabbett's.
4. Discontinued. None.
5. Total now in use, 47 miles, 1,782 feet.
6. Cost to repair per mile, $6.67.
7. Number of leaks per mile, .53.
8. Small distribution pipe, less than 4 inches. Total length 10 miles, 3,236 feet.
9. Hydrants added, 6; discontinued, none.
10. Hydrants now in use, 184 public; 52 private.
11. Stop gates added, 12; discontinued, none.
12. Number now in use, 529.
13. Small stop gates, less than 4 inches, 145.
14. Number of blow offs, 38.

SERVICES.

16. Kind of pipe, lead and cement lined.
17. From ½ to 4 inches.
18. Extended, 535 feet.
20. Total now in use, 6 miles, 3,745 feet.
21. Service taps added, 77.
22. Number now in use, 2,278.
23. Average length of service, 7.0.
24. Average cost of service, $6.60.
27. Motors and elevators added, none.
28. Number now in use, one motor.

LABOR.

Total labor for 1906,		$3,570 96
Extensions,	$757 70	
Services,	125 50	
Lining pipe,	116 75	
Station,	90 50	
All other labor,	2,480 51	
		$3,570 96
Received for labor,	$926 92	
Shut off and let on,	64 50	
		991 42
Net cost, labor,		$2,579 54

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF WATER RATES.

GENTLEMEN.—I hereby submit the annual report of the Collector's Department of the Water Works for the year 1906.

The Collector is charged as follows:

DR.

Arrears,	$2,587 67
Water Rates,	29,679 12
Labor and material,	2,852 11
Miscellaneous,	263 55
	$35,382 45

Cr.

Abatements,	$391 13
Uncollected labor and material,	147 14
Uncollected rates,	2,020 70
Total collections,	32,823 48
	$35,382 45

Water is supplied to 2,363 families, 1,753 water closets, 642 bath tubs, 148 stores, offices and shops, 138 stables, 515 horses, 143 cows, 17 urinals, 4 cemeteries, 9 engines, 12 fish and meat markets, 5 banks, 8 churches, 1 water motor, 3 laundries, 8 manufactories, 2 photograph saloons, 6 saloons, 4 bakeries, 10 hotels and boarding houses, 3 hot houses, 2 printing offices, 5 public halls, 2 banquet rooms, 2 billiard rooms, 2 cigar manufactories, 420 hose, Gas Works, N. Y.,

N. H. & H. R. R. engines, 2 electric plants, Woolen Mills, County buildings, public Town buildings, and watering streets.

Yours respectfully,
N. REEVES JACKSON.
Collector of Water Rates.

REPORT.

Water Commissioners, Plymouth, Mass.

John W. Churchill, Chairman.

Gentlemen: —

I herewith present certain recommendations for the improvement of your Water Works System.

THE PLANT.

In order to make these suggestions more intelligible, it may be well to give, very briefly, certain facts connected with the Plymouth System. Some of these are taken from Mr. W. H. Sears' excellent report, made in June, 1902.

The town was first supplied with Public Water in 1856 from Little South Pond.

A 20 inch pipe, 50' long, laid at that time, conducted the water from the pond to a wooden gate chamber, and from this point a 10" cement pipe conveyed the water by way of the water course, so-called, Billington and Summer streets to Market street, a distance of about 16,250 feet or 3.1 miles. At the same time the low service reservoir situated on Allerton street, with a capacity of 1,500,00 gallons was built.

High water mark in this reservoir was and is at the same level as high water in Little South Pond or about 106 feet above mean sea level. The ordinary level of the pond is at elevation 104, and of the reservoir is at elevation 101.

No changes were made in the method of supply till 1880, when a wooden Pumping Station was built at Lout Pond

and a Worthington duplex compound condensing pumping engine having steam cylinders 14 and 24 1-2 inches in diameter, water cylinder 13 7-8 inches in diameter and with 18 inches stroke and a capacity of about 1,040 gallons per minute or 1,500,000 per 24 hours, was installed.

During the day time direct pumping was used as a means of increasing the pressure in the pipes, connection with the low service reservoir being closed. At night the pump was shut down and the pipes were kept full and under the pressure due to the elevation of the low service reservoir. This direct pumping, as Mr. Sears remarks, was most trying to the pipe system.

In 1887 the present high service reservoir was built, about 600 feet west of the Pumping Station. It has a capacity of 1,500,000 and high water is at elevation 164. The pipe between the Pumping Station and this reservoir is about 14 inches in diameter.

At this time a new pipe line was laid from Little South Pond to the town, for the low service supply. This pipe was 16 inches in diameter from the gate chamber at Little South Pond to the Pumping Station and 14 inches from the Pumping Station to the town, following the line of the old 10 inch pipe laid in 1856.

In 1889 a new 12" cement pipe, 6.600 feet long, was laid from the high service reservoir to Sandwich street by way of the Nook Road. A 20" pipe was also laid from the Pumping Station to Lout Pond as a suction pipe in connection with the 10 inch pipe of 1856 from Little South Pond.

In 1904 a new brick Pumping Station was built near the site of the old wooden station and a new pumping engine and boiler were installed. The old Worthington pump was also repaired and placed in the new Pumping Station.

The new pumping engine was made by the Barr Pumping Engine Co., is duplex, compound, condensing, having steam cylinders 10 and 18 inches in diameter, with water

cylinder 15 inches in diameter, the stroke of both water and steam pistons being 18 inches., It has a capacity of 1450 gallons per minute or 2,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. The old wooden pumping station was refitted as a tenement for the Pumping Station engineers.

In the new Pumping Station was placed a tank 7 feet in diameter, with its top at elevation about 110 feet, or 4 feet above high water in Little South Pond. It extends below the level of Lout Pond. With this tank are connected the suction pipes of the pumps and a 20" suction pipe into Lout Pond. By means of gates, properly located on the various pipes, the system at this point is under perfect control.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

This is of cement pipe of the Phipps pattern. There are two sheet iron shells, between which is placed neat American cement. Inside of the inner shell is also a lining of the same cement. The pipe has the great advantage of not filling with tubercles. Probably also, at present prices, it is cheaper than cast iron pipe. The weakest point in the pipe is at the joints, which are made with a sleeve. A section of new pipe recently tested by Mr. Blackmer, your Superintendent, withstood a pressure of 85 lbs. per square inch applied with a boiler testing pump without leakage. The pipe leaked freely at 140 lbs. per square inch. There seems to be no reason why the use of this pipe should not be continued.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN PLYMOUTH AND ELSEWHERE.

It is difficult to determine the amount of water used by a town, where all or any part of the supply is by gravity, unless the takers are metered or the water is passed through some measuring device before going to the consumers.

The high service consumption can be measured with fair accuracy by the pump, a deduction being made for "slip." From such measurements of the consumption as have been made in Plymouth, the amount appears to be very high, as is usually the case where there is no restriction on leakage and wastage. Mr. Sears computes the consumption in 1901 on the high service system to have been as high as 125 gallons per capita, but attributes part of this to a leak. He makes no mention of pump slippage, which probably existed to some extent and would have reduced the amount pumped.

Mr. Blackmer by a careful test of one week's duration in August 1905, during which time all the water used by the town was pumped, and therefore measured, found that the use, leakage, and wastage for each consumer was 128 gallons per day.

A similar test for 7 days in January 1906 gave the amount as 96 gallons.

The town of Wellesley, where all services are metered, in 1905 pumped for each consumer an average of about 52 gallons per day, which is a smaller amount than would be obtained by dividing 604,543, the daily average of Plymouth high service pumpage for 1905, by 10,000, the whole number of consumers in town. The low service consumption, including the 200,000 gallons per day used by the woolen mill, must therefore, on the basis of Wellesley's consumption, be looked upon as representing less than the wastage and leakage of the Plymouth System. The average daily domestic consumption in Wellesley in 1905 per consumer, as shown by meter records, was 30.7 gallons. While Wellesley has a population only about half as great as Plymouth, they are alike in being largely residential towns.

It should be remembered, however, that the 200,000 gallons per day used by the American Woolen Co., is equivalent to 20 gallons per capita for each of the 10,000 consumers in Plymouth. As Wellesley supplies but a comparatively small

amount of water for mill purposes, this 20 gallons per consumer, or a considerable part of it, should be added to the 52 gallons pumped at Wellesley, making, on the Wellesley basis, the legitimate distribution in Plymouth about 70 gallons per consumer.

The town of Wellesley has a circular covered concrete distributing reservoir with an automatic recording device connected, showing the height of water at any hour, day or night. As there is no pumping during the night, the drop of the water is due to combined use, leakage and wastage. This reservoir holds 38,870 gallons for each foot in depth and furnishes an accurate and ready means of measuring the consumption including wastage and leakage for any length of time when the pump is not running.

On the following dates, taken at random, the time and drop were as follows:

Date.	From	To	Drop	Gallons lost from Reservoir	Loss for each of 5030 Consumers per 24 hrs.
Jan. 5	12-0 Midnight	5.00 A. M.	6 in.	19435	19
" 7	12-0 "	5.00 "	6 "	19435	19
Apr. 5	11 P. M.	5.00 "	6 "	19435	16
June 5	12-0 Midnight	5.00 "	6 "	19435	19
Sept. 2	12-0 "	5.00 "	6 "	19435	19
Oct. 17	11 30 P. M.	5.00 "	6 "	19435	17
Dec. 27	11-40 "	4.40 "	8 "	25913	25
	Average				19

The constant flow of three drinking fountains for horses and two for persons, in use in the summer months, uses an amount of water estimated as equal to 3 gallons per 24 hours for each consumer. This deducted from 19, leaves 16 gallons as largely unaccounted for. It is made up of a possible very small legitimate consumption, some wastage and a much larger amount of leakage from the pipe system, which is composed of 32.7 miles of cast iron distribution pipe and 20 miles of wrought iron cement lined service pipe, a total of 52.7 miles. The leakage of the reservoir, from a careful

test just made, with a duration of 23 hours, was found to be nothing.

In Plymouth there are 46.9 miles of cement distribution pipe and 6 miles of lead and cement lined service pipe. The latter is, however, only laid by the town to a point within 10' of the consumer's premises. The total amount of main and distribution pipe in Plymouth is of course much greater than in Plymouth.

It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that pipe lines of this length should be absolutely water tight or that there should be actually no seepage from reservoirs. From its very nature, water is bound to escape at every possible opportunity; still it is possible to keep this loss within reasonable limits.

At my house in Wellesley, I have kept a record of meter readings, beginning in 1903, when the public water supply was first installed. Since January, 1895, the meter has been read practically every day. It takes but a few minutes and the record furnishes a means of checking bills and discovering leaks in plumbing. The working of the meter and the information secured has been most satisfactory.

The meter which was of the rotary type recorded continuously till 1900, or seven years, when it was removed; replaced by one of the disc pattern, which is still in apparent good working order. Without this meter, I should have a feeling of ignorance concerning the water used in my own house.

The average daily consumption, per member of my family for each year since meter was placed, is shown in table.

GALLONS PER CONSUMER.

1894,	17.8
1895,	12.0
1896,	19.9
1897,	23.9
1898,	19.0
1899,	18.8
1900,	19.0
1901,	18.0
1902,	22.1
1903,	18.8
1904,	13.0
1905,	12.1
1906,	22.7

Bath room and water closet were added during the summer of 1895. Not much use of sill cock made since about 1900. Some water used in developing negatives up to about 1900. The most important factor, affecting the use of domestic water, judging from my experience, is the person who has charge of the kitchen sink and faucet. The amount of water used in 1904 and 1905 was small, due, I think, to the care exercised by a most excellent servant girl. An ample amount was used, but there was probably little or no waste. In 1906, with another girl, a very great difference is observed. This figure is, however, probably much less than it would have been with no meter.

The town of Ware had in 1905 an estimated population of 8,594, of which 8181 were water consumers. 93.6 per cent. of the services were metered, meters having been in use some years. The year's pumpage was 128,538,540 gallons. From these figures it will be seen that the average daily amount of water used by consumers, including leakage and wastage, was 43.4 gallons per consumer. No allowance was made for slip, which, as the pump was built in 1886, is probably not under 10 per cent. This would reduce the per capita daily consumption to 39 gallons.

The town of Plymouth in 1906, according to figures kindly furnished by your Superintendent, Mr. Blackmer, supplied to the high service system 587,000 gallons per 24 hours. Mr. Blackmer states that there are approximately 6,500 consumers connected with the high service system. From these figures it appears that the consumption in 24 hours per consumer in 1906 was 90 gallons. In 1905 and 1906, as you are aware, Mr. Blackmer made interesting tests to determine the consumption of water for one week. This test showed the combined use, wastage and leakage for one week in August 1905 to be 128 gallons per day per consumer, and for one week in January 1906 to be 96 gallons, an average being 112 gallons per consumer per 24 hours. No allowance was made for slip of pump. In order to make this test, it was necessary to pump all the water used, both for the high and low service systems. Since that time a 14-inch Venturi meter has been ordered, and will be found of great value in checking the pumpage, and in measuring the gravity flow in the 10 and 16-inch pipes from Little South Pond.

TEST OF 10, 14 AND 16 INCH SUPPLY PIPES FROM LITTLE SOUTH POND.

An interesting test to determine whether there is any leakage in the 10 and 16 inch pipes from Little South Pond to the Pumping Station, and of the 14 inch pipes from the Pumping Station to the gate near the junction of Summer street, was made Jan. 4, 1907. The tank in the Pumping Station, which is 7 feet in diameter and holds 288 gallons to each foot in depth, made a very satisfactory measuring vessel.

The 20" inch gate on the suction pipe to Lout Pond was closed, as well as the gates at the Pumping Station end of each of the pipe lines. The tank was then filled a little

higher than Little South Pond level. The tank was kept at a proper level by water admitted from the high service system through a meter. Readings of the meter and of the height of water in the tank, taken every 15 minutes, furnished the means of calculating the leakage in these pipes as shown by the following table. The tank being kept up to Little South Pond level all the time, made the conditions exactly similar to those that exist during the daily use of these pipes.

LEAKAGE IN GALLONS PER 24 HOURS.

In 7,500 ft. of 10 inch cement pipe (laid in 1856) from Little South Pond to Pump Station	9550
In 4700 ft. of 16 inch cement pipe (laid in 1880) } From 16 inch Gate 2800 ft. North	
In 4600 ft. of 14 inch cement pipe (laid in 1880) } of Little So. Pond to 14 inch	
Gate 600 ft. S. W. of Summer Street	9300
	18850

On the basis of a total of 10,000 consumers, as estimated by Mr. Blackmer in 1905, this leakage in 17,800 feet of 10, 14 and 16 inch pipe amounts to 1.9 gallons to each water taker. This is greater than it apparently should be, when it is remembered that most of this pipe is under but little head.

The discharge of the present 10" pipe from Little South Pond at the Pumping Station under a head of 14 feet, is about one-third of the capacity of the new (Barr) pump. With Lout Pond at elevation 85 and Little South Pond at elevation 104, which is about the most favorable elevations of the water surfaces of the two ponds which can be expected, the 10" pipe will deliver under a head of 19 feet 575 gallons per minute, or 828,000 gallons per 24 hours, while the capacity of the Barr pump is 1,450 gallons per minute or 2,090,000 gallons per 24 hours. That is the 10-inch pipe will furnish water enough in 24 hours to supply the Barr pump for only 828,000÷1,450x60 equals 9.5 hours, and this under the present conditions is the longest average daily pumping that can be had. The average

daily pumping for the year 1905 was 6.4 hours, and for the month of August, 1905, was 8.3 hours.

The water flowing in the 10" pipe (575 gallons per minute) during the operation of the pump comes directly from Little South Pond; the balance (or 875 gallons per minute) is drawn from Lout Pond and is the water delivered by the 10" pipe into Lout Pond during the 14.5 hours when the pump was not in operation. The centres of the water cylinders of the pumping engines are at about elevation 100. It will, therefore, be noted that two-thirds of the water pumped is lifted fifteen feet before it enters the pump. In my judgment the pipe from Little South Pond, from which the pumps take water, should be large enough to furnish the entire supply for operating both pumps at the same time. An 18" pipe would be practically of sufficient size.

The high service supply is from the pump, while it is in operation, with the high service reservoir as a reserved source when the pump is shut down, or when the demand is greater than the pump will supply.

There is a 10" pipe from the Pumping Station to the corner of Summer and Market streets, by the way of the water course and Billington street, a distance of about 8,800 feet.

As before mentioned there is a 12" pipe from the high service reservoir to Sandwich street, by way of the Nook Road about 6,600 feet long. Also a 10" pipe in Sandwich street, from Nook Road to Market street, a distance of about 3,500 feet.

This makes a circuit consisting of 12,250 feet of 10" and about 6,600 feet of 12 inch. Connecting with this loop, there is about 4,100 feet of 12 inch pipe on Market, Leyden and Court streets, ending at Lothrop street. These mains form the back bone of the high service system. The pipe radiating from these mains are 6", 4" and even as small as 2" in diameter.

In studying the efficiency of a water works system for

fire protection, it is often necessary to calculate the number of hose streams which can be obtained near any particular point. Also their volume in gallons per minute and the height to which they can be thrown.

The elements which have the greatest effect upon the effectiveness at any point are, distance from water supply, size of mains between the point and the supply, static head (i. e. when no water is being drawn) and number of available hydrants (which governs the length of hose required).

At the corner of Market and Summer streets, the static pressure is about 45 lbs. per square inch. The length of high service supply mains as given above are 6,600 feet of 12" combined with 3,500 feet of 10" coming from the direction of Nook Road and 8,750 feet of 10" bringing water by way of the water course, Billington and Summer streets.

From the high service system at this point three fair fire streams of about 200 gallons per minute through 100 feet of best rubber lined fire hose can be obtained, the maximum horizontal limit of distance as an effective stream being 50 feet and the maximum vertical limit of height as an effective fire stream being 52 feet.

No allowance has been made for water for domestic use during the supposed test, it being assumed to be supplied by the low service system.

The number and size of the streams it is possible to obtain from the high service system at this point, which is one of the important centres of the town, cannot be considered as satisfactory and the conditions should be improved.

The low static head or pressure at the assumed point is largely responsible for the weak fire service. This can of course be supplemented by an efficient steam fire engine service, which is expensive. Even at the shore the static high service pressure is only about 164 feet or 71 lbs. per square inch.

At the corner of Court and Lothrop streets the static head

due to the high service is only 48 lbs., or three lbs. greater than at the corner of Market and Summer streets, but the loss by friction caused by the flow of 600 gallons per minute in 4,100 feet of 12" pipe would be 2 lbs., so that conditions at the north end of the 12" line on Court street at Lothrop street are about the same as at the point of the assumed test.

If a new 16" pipe were laid from the pumping station or high service reservoir to the corner of Market and Summer streets, the conditions would be improved to the extent of getting about seven streams instead of three. The static head would not be increased.

There are portions of the town supplied by the high service system where the pressure is very low, and the supply unsatisfactory. At the westerly end of Cherry street the pressure during the night hours is only 10 lbs. per square inch and 4 lbs. during the day time. At other places on the west side of Standish Ave., the service is equally poor.

As the high service consumption increases, as it is sure to do, the pressure during the day hours will be less and less. The best and practically the only remedy is to build a standpipe near the present high service reservoir. Just south of the reservoir is a level space at about elevation 158. On this land, owned by the town, a concrete standpipe could be built. If this standpipe were 75 feet in diameter and 60 feet high it would contain 1,982,800 gallons. It would be of much greater efficiency than the high service reservoir because high water would be at elevation 233, instead of 164, an increase of 69 feet or 30 lbs. It is to be noted that the standpipe, which would be of concrete, holds a greater amount of water than the high service reservoir and that 69 feet in height of the water, or more than nine-tenths of the total capacity of the standpipe is above high water level in the high service reservoir.

Concrete will probably be used very largely for standpipes in the future, as it has many advantages over iron or steel, the most important of which is its non-corrosive qualities.

A metal standpipe or tank requires scraping and painting once in two or three years, according to the action of the water. A good concrete standpipe ought to cost practically nothing for repairs and be very durable.

With the new 16" pipe from the Pumping Station to the corner of Summer and Market streets, the old 10" main now used as a high service supply could be used to reinforce the low service demand.

FIRE PROTECTION AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY FURNISHED BY THE LOW SERVICE SYSTEM.

From records of the height of water in the low service reservoir, during the year 1906, kept by Mr. Blackmer, it appears that the average elevation was about 101. That on only one day, April 30th, did it rise to elevation 103. The lowest level reached was 97.9 on Dec. 19, 1906, and Jan. 23, 1907, both cold days. For the months of November and December, 1906, and January, 1907, the average elevation of the water was about 100.

The water in Little South Pond during the year 1906 varied from elevation 103.2 to 105.1. Average elevation about 104.3.

It would be natural for the low service reservoir to vary in height to correspond with the elevation of the pond supplying it, and it would do so if the connecting pipes were of sufficent size and there was no low service consumption, leakage and wastage.

The object of the low service reservoir, as of the high service reservoir, is to furnish a liberal reserve of water, as near as possible to the thickly populated portion of the town, ready at all times for immediate use for domestic supply or the extinguishing of fire.

A resistance, or retardation, of flow of water in pipes, increasing as the length of pipes increases, makes it necessary

to use larger pipes, especially when the length is great and the pressure or head of water is smaller than would be necessary if this retardation did not exist.

There is a limit, depending upon size, head or pressure under which the water is flowing, length of pipe and smoothness of interior surface, to the amount of water any pipe will deliver, and this can be determined in advance with a fair amount of accuracy.

The great distance of Little South Pond from the low service reservoir is an important factor in reducing, not only the flow of water to the low service system and reservoir, but also the elevation at which the pipe will deliver the water into the reservoir.

The fact that the low service reservoir is most of the time 3 feet below the present surface of Little South Pond indicates that the 16 and 14 inch supply pipes are not of sufficient size to maintain the water at a proper level.

It appears from Mr. Blackmer's test made in August 1905 and January 1906 that the consumption for the whole town was about 1,120,200 gallons in 24 hours. The average daily pumpage in 1905, supplying the high service alone, was 604,500 gallons. The difference, or 515,700 gallons per day, is, therefore, the daily amount delivered to the low service.

The present 16 and 14 inch mains and a new 16" main would deliver this quantity and not allow the low service reservoir to drop more than one foot below Little South Pond.

This additional supply pipe would be a decided advantage, helping to keep a large reserve on hand at an increased elevation and furnishing the means of bringing more water from Little South Pond when needed for fire purposes.

It should be remembered that the upper foot in either reservoir contains more water than any other, the amount rapidly decreasing as the bottom is approached. Hence the advantage of keeping the reservoir as nearly full as possible.

The capacity of the low service reservoir at elevation 99.0 is only 780,000 gallons, or but little more than half the capacity at high water or elevation 106. On 21 days between Nov. 1, 1906 and Feb. 1, 1907 the reservoir has been at or below elevation 99.2 and on two days of this period it was as low as 97.8.

AREA OF WATER SHEDS.

A computation of the water sheds of several of the ponds available for increasing the Plymouth water supply have been made by drawing upon the State topographical map the boundary lines of these dainage areas and measuring upon the map the territory enclosed.

These water sheds or drainage areas contribute a certain portion of the rain falling upon them to form the ponds. The yield of a pond is largely dependent upon the area, configuration and character of its water shed; likewise upon its capacity to store water in the wet season.

Most of the Plymouth ponds have rather small water sheds.

The following figures give the approximate area of the water sheds, including water surfaces:

Great South Pond,	.95 square miles.
Great South and Little South Ponds,	1.23 square miles.
Great South, Little South and Boot Ponds,	1.95 square miles

AREA OF PONDS.

Mr. Blackmer has made a survey of Great and Little South Ponds on the ice, taking soundings to locate certain contour lines below the surface. These contours are the shore lines when the ponds are drawn down to the level of the contour.

The area of the ponds at these different water levels can

be calculated and used to determine the storage between certain levels.

LITTLE SOUTH POND.

	Elevation.	Acres.
Area to high water level of	106.	67.5
Area to surface of ice, Dec. 1906,	104.	64.1
Area to,	100.	54.4
Area to,	94.	44.3

GREAT SOUTH POND.

	Elevation.	Acres.
Area to high water level or,	106.	302.7
Area to,	104.5	288.2
Area to,	94.5	206.7

METERS.

I should without hesitation advise the installation of meters on all services, mill supplies, standpipes for street watering, etc. No other commodity is sold unmeasured. Water under pressure ready for use has cost something, and has a value, and the consumer should pay according to the amount used. A water meter is an ingenious appliance and with proper care is durable and reliable. With few exceptions, meters are substantially accurate. No "up-to-date" water works system should supply water except through meter, which should be owned and controlled by the town and read at least once a month. They give but little trouble, are not expensive to maintain and a town or city using them has never gone back to "fixture rates." The latter are not equitable and offer no incentive to properly use and not waste water. A man with one faucet in his house may use and waste ten times as much as a man with half a dozen fixtures. Why should the latter be charged, perhaps, four times as much for his water as the former?

The remedy is obvious, put a meter on each service and charge for what is used. Then a man will pay for his water as he does for his coal, according to what he uses and not according to the number of stoves he may happen to have in his house.

The rate per 100 cubic feet or 1,000 gallons must be fixed to secure, as nearly as possible, the income required. The rate first adopted will very likely require revision at the end of perhaps, two years, when the new method has shown the income it will produce.

The cost of maintaining about 1,000 meters of different sizes in Wellesley for the year 1906 was $269.73 or only about 27 cents each.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

FIRST. The adoption of meters for reasons already given. They should be placed as rapidly as possible, so that in as short a time as practicable all water distributed shall be measured.

SECOND. The digging of a canal from Boot to Great South Pond.

THIRD. The installing of a low lift pump, probably of the centrifugal pattern, operated by an oil or gas engine. The plant to be placed in a small brick or concrete building located near the screen chamber at Great South Pond. The plant to have a capacity of 3,000 gallons per minute or more than double the capacity of the Barr pumping engine. The building should be large enough to contain a second pump and engine when needed. The object of this pump is to lift the water of Great South Pond into Little South Pond and raise the level of the latter so it will flow by gravity to the Pumping Station and to the low service system.

FOURTH. The laying of a new 18 inch supply main from Little South Pond to the Pumping Station. With this

main there will be less suction lift and less coal will be burned so long as pumping into the high service reservoir is continued. This saving will offset a small part of the interest and depreciation charge on the new main.

A 16 inch pipe would supply the Barr pump alone fairly well. If, however, a stand pipe is built, as there should be, the conditions might be such as to make it advisable to use both pumping engines at the same time.

The introduction of Boot Pond to the water supply makes the available amount greater. Moreover, this pipe is not being laid for the present alone.

FIFTH. The building of a concrete stand pipe on land owned by the Town at the High Service Reservoir. To be 75 ft. in diameter, and to contain 60 ft. in depth or 1,982,800 gallons of water. The piping to be so arranged that if the stand pipe is ever drawn to the level of the reservoir a check valve shall open and water from the High Service Reservoir will keep up the supply.

SIXTH. The laying of a 16 inch supply main from the Pumping Station to the corner of Summer and Market streets, with proper connections to pump, stand pipe and high service reservoir.

SEVENTH. The laying of about 2,100 feet of 14 inch pipe in Oak street from Summer street to Samoset street, and 300 feet of the same size in Samoset from Oak street to Standish avenue, for the benefit of the high service domestic supply on Standish avenue.

LOCATION OF LOW LIFT PUMPING PLANT.

The advantage of locating the pump between Great and Little South Ponds is that it can be run almost continuously until high water in Little South Pond is nearly reached. The surface of Little South Pond is so large the water pumped into it will raise its level very slowly, pumping

would, of course, not begin till the canal between the two ponds had nearly equalized the elevations of the two ponds. As soon as pumping begins Great South Pond will fall and Little South Pond will rise and there must be some means of closing the canal tight, else the water will leak back into Great South Pond. What the under ground flow from Little South Pond into Great South Pond, when the former was at a higher level, would be difficult to determine.

A pipe of large diameter, with a check vale opening from Great South Pond, laid at as low a level as possible, or a wooden culvert with a self-closing suice gate, would probably be satisfactory.

An open trench protected by sheet piling, in connection with a pipe and check valve, or a wooden culvert with a self-closing sluice gate at the Little South Pond end, might be built to a low level and be so arranged as to prevent leakage back into Great South Pond.

The advantage of placing the pump at the north end of Little South Pond would be that the water could be pumped to elevation 110. or higher, in which case a 16" pipe would probably be large enough to furnish both the Barr and Worthington pumps with water. When the pumps were not in operation, the low lift centrifugal pump would deliver water through the gravity supply main to the low service reservoir.

Another advantage would be more available storage in Little South Pond. That is Little South Pond would most of the time be below high water level, ready to receive rain or melting snow, whereas if the water is pumped into Little South Pond from Great South Pond, Little South Pond will practically be at high water level most of the time and incapable of receiving a great addition from its water sheds.

Futhermore, if Little South Pond is kept at a lower level than Great South Pond, there would be some under ground flow into the former from the latter.

The distance to the north end of Little South Pond is slight, less than to Great South Pond.

Probably the depth to which a canal would have to be excavated to deliver the required water from Great South Pond to Little South Pond would be practically prohibitive, and decides the question in favor of locating it at the north end of Great South Pond.

The cost of the plant, unless there should be a decided difference in lengths of suction pipe required, would be practically the same whichever location were adopted, and before the installation of the plant there will be time to give the matter careful thought.

The low lift pumping plant will not require continuous attention, but can be left for a considerable portion of the time, care being taken to properly provide for the supply of oil or gas and lubrication.

To raise Little South Pond from elevation 104 to 106 or high water with the proposed low lift pump delivering 3,000 gallons per minute would require 9.9 days of 24 hours each. This shows the advantage of having as much water as possible flow through the canal.

THE SUPPLY.

With the introduction of meters and the addition of Boot Pond, the quantity of water available should be sufficient for a considerable number of years. The amount required to be furnished to the woolen mill is a heavy draught upon the water resources of the Town.

The available storage in Great South and Boot Ponds cannot be computed until the surveys of these ponds have been completed.

The combined area of the water sheds of the three ponds, as measured on the map referred to, is nearly 2 square miles, while the direct water sheds of Great South Pond is less

than 1 square mile. These areas, in all cases, include water surfaces.

If the time should come when Great South, Little South and Boot Ponds should be insufficient, it would be natural to investigate Gunner's Exchange Pond. Billington Sea would furnish a large additional supply, probably of good quality.

PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY.

There is a growing inclination for people living in thickly settled villages and towns to spend the summer months in cottages in the woods, especially if adjacent to a body of water, where boating, fishing and bathing can be enjoyed. Such a desire is rational and to be encouraged. The result, however, if these cottages are built along the shore of a pond, is to contaminate it and depreciate its value as a source of supply. The Town of Plymouth ought to jealousy guard its most excellent water supply from such injury, at the same time considering the well being of its citizens. Then greatest good is no doubt a pure water supply. The question is one of great and growing importance. It would seem wise that the Town should own and control a proper area of land surrounding these ponds and possibly lease lots to such persons as will agree to conform to reasonable requirements.

The general laws give towns a certain amount of authority in these matters.

ESTIMATED COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Installing about 2,250 meters mostly of 5-8' size,	$25,000 00
Low lift pumping plant and station at Great South Pond,	5,000 00

New 18" supply main from Little South Pond to Pumping Station,	23,000 00
Concrete reservoir, diameter 75', height 65',	37,000 00
New 16" supply main from Pumping Station to Summer and Market streets,	19,000 00
New 14" main on Oak and Samoset streets,	5,000 00
	$114,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. FULLER,

Civil Engineer.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.

Reply of the State Board of Health to an application from the Board of Water Commissioners, Plymouth, for advice in relation to an additional water supply for the town, under the provisions of section 117 of Chapter 75, of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Office of the State Board of Health,
State House, Boston.
December 12, 1906.

To the Board of Water Commissioners
of the Town of Plymouth.

GENTLEMEN—

The State Board of Health received from you on November 22, 1906, an application for advice as to an additional water supply for the town of Plymouth, stating that it is proposed to investigate (1) an underground supply, (2) Billington Sea, and (3) Long and Half-way ponds.

It appears that the plan for obtaining a ground water supply is with the view of supplying manufacturing concerns which use a large quantity of water. The other sources, if used, would be connected directly with your present works.

The Board, in response to this application, has caused the locality to be examined by its engineer, and has considered the information presented as to the capacity of the present

sources of supply, the need of an additional supply, and the quality of the water of the various sources available.

The locality indicated as a possible source of ground water supply is the valley of Town Brook in the lower part of its course in the town. While it is probable that a large quantity of water could be obtained from wells or filter galleries there, the ground water of this locality is undoubtedly polluted by the dense population living on the territory about it, and it is not desirable, in the opinion of the Board, for the town to supply such water where it might be accessible for drinking.

If it should be deemed desirable to introduce a supply of ground water for the use of the manufacturing establishments it is probable that water of good quality could be obtained by sinking wells at some place in the uninhabited territory immediately back of the thickly settled portions of the town, and there are several localities there in which the conditions appear to be favorable for obtaining a large supply of good ground water. Such water might be introduced into the general water supply system of the town if found desirable, but it would be necessary to avoid discharging any ground water into the open distributing reservoirs where it would be likely to cause trouble from growths of organisms and disagreeable tastes and odors. It is probable that a considerable amount of ground water could be introduced into the supply mains, however, without danger that it would reach the reservoirs.

Billington Sea, the second source of supply mentioned, lies at no great distance from Lout Pond, one of the sources now used, and, since it appears that the former pond is somewhat higher, it is probable that a large additional supply could be obtained by diverting its waters into Lout Pond. The water of Billington Sea, judging from the results of a single analysis, is of good quality for domestic purposes, and there is no doubt that that source would furnish a very large additional water supply; but it is one of the chief res-

ervoirs which feed Town Brook, on which there are several factories which use the water for power, and the cost of taking a supply from that source would doubtless be large.

Long and Halfway ponds are probably considerably lower in level than your present sources of supply and are at such a long distance therefrom that the cost of taking water from either of those sources would also be large.

With the present arrangement of your water works the depth of water that can be drawn from Little South Pond is limited to less than 4 1-2 feet below full pond, this being the approximate level of the sill of the screen well. Great South Pond is connected with Little South Pond by an artificial channel constructed many years ago. This channel at one time filled with sand and was reconstructed a few years ago at a lower level, but it appears that the channel is again becoming partially stopped up, and at the present time the water in Great South Pond is nearly 1 1-2 feet higher than in Little South Pond.

Boot Pond, lying south of Great South Pond, and separated from the latter only by a narrow strip of sandy land, is at present at an elevation of about 0.75 of a foot higher than Great South Pond, but is not directly connected therewith, though such a connection could apparently be made at small expense.

With the intake works at Little South Pond arranged as at present it is impracticable to use all of the storage in this source that might be used, and, on account of the clogging of the channel between Great and Little South Ponds, a large part of the storage in Great South Pond is not at present available, and, under present conditions, it is doubtful whether these ponds and Lout Pond together will yield more than about 1,000,000 gallons of water per day.

With suitable connection between Little South and Great South ponds and a similar connection between Boot and Great South ponds a much larger daily yield could be ob-

tained from these sources without other material changes in the works,—possibly a yield as great as 1,500,000 gallons per day, including Lout Pond. (It would be practicable to obtain a greater yield, possibly as much as 2,000,000 gallons per day from these four ponds if provision should be made for drawing the water to a much lower leved.) This could apparently be done by providing a comparatively inexpensive pumping plant at Little South Pond and the necessary appurtenances to raise the water into the conduits leading to the pumping station and by providing the necessary channels or other means of drawing down the water in Great South and Boot ponds.

The only definite information indicating the consumption of water in Plymouth is the result of observations made during two periods in the years 1905 and 1906, one period being in the month of August, 1905, and the other in the month of January, 1906. The results of these observations show that the consumption of water in the former case was 1,200,000 gallons per day and in the latter about 950,000 gallons per day. If these measurements are fairly representative, they indicate that the quantity of water now used in Plymouth is excessive, even allowing for the use of a large quantity of water by manufacturing establishments.

The policy of measuring all of the water supplied by the town, which the Board is informed you are about to inaugurate by placing large meters on the mains, is a most important step toward the prevention of waste of water.

Even if the consumption of water is as great as is indicated by the observations mentioned above, the Board is of the opinion that the present sources of supply, including Boot Pond, are adequate to provide all of the water required for the present needs of the town if provision shall be made for making available a greater portion of the storage in the ponds than is practicable with the works as now arranged.

The Board would recommend that you make investiga-

tions to determine the best practicable plan of securing a greater yield of water from your present sources of supply, including Boot Pond, and will give you further advice as to increasing your water supply when you have the results of further investigations to present.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES HARRINGTON,

Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Water Commissioners—

Gentlemen.—I herewith submit the annual report of the Superintendent of the Plymouth Water Works for year ending December 31, 1906.

ACCOUNT OF PIPE LAID FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Location.	Length in Feet	Size in Inches	Total Cost
Rear Nelson St., houses of the American Woolen Co.	183.0	2	$69.35
Rear Standish Ave.. " " " " "	226.0	2	107.96
Rear Alden St., house of Anthony McNamara	76.0	2	23.46
Samoset St., house of Joseph Fletcher	240.0	6	170.90
Robinson St., to Bradford & Kyles	382.0	1½	115.56
Marjorie St. house The. Fogeron	283.0	2	107.69
Hayden's Mill	252.0	2	114.97
Newfields St.	81.0	6	90.60
	1723.0		$800.47
	27	12	
*Howland St., Geo. Mabbett & Sons' mill	661	8	$1173.35
		6	
*Murray St., 6 in. H. S. connection for Puritan Mills			$850.27
			$2023.62
Murray St., 1905 Pipe not paid for till Feb. 1906			$520.00

*Pipe laid to Geo. Mabbett & Sons mill and Puritan mills was laid at the expense of the mill owners.

LEAKS.

There have been twenty-five leaks repaired in main and distribution pipes during the year at a cost of $315.40.

This is a smaller number of leaks than we have had for 20 years.

SERVICE PIPES.

Seventy-seven new service pipes have been laid at a cost of $520.45.

Eight service pipes have been renewed at a cost of $115.-85, and there have been fourteen leaks repaired in service pipes at a cost of $52.00.

RESERVOIRS.

The low service reservoir banks have been mowed and the slopes weeded at a cost of $40.00.

A new Page wire fence has been constructed around the high service reservoir to replace the picket fence formerly there, at a cost of $103.34.

PUMPING STATION.

At the pumping station 370 feet of paved gutter was laid at a cost of $72.00; a catch basin was built, cost, $11.50, and 110 of 6-inch tile drain was laid from the catch basin to swamp in rear of the station at a cost of $28.46. Making a total cost of $111.96 for these improvements.

Both pumps have been neatly painted at a cost of $67.65.

SHOP.

Our new shop on Howland street was occupied in April, 1906, and has been found a commodious and pleasant building, and a great improvement over the one we vacated.

At the time the shop was built a barn that was on the lot was repaired for use, and an open shed connecting the barn and the shop was built. The whole property has been enclosed with a substantial picket fence.

HYDRANTS SET, 1906.

Street	Post or Flush	High or Low Service	Size of Main
Howland	2 Post	High	8 in.
Allerton	1 "	"	4 in.
South	1 "	"	4 in.
Clifford	1 "	"	4 in.
Vernon	1 "	"	4 in.

The above table shows the number of hydrants set through the year, also the size of pipe that feeds the hydrant, and whether high or low service.

Number public hydrants on high service,	147
Number public hydrants on low service,	37
Number private hydrants,	52
Total number of hydrants available,	236

TABLE SHOWING GATES ADDED.

Number	Size
1	12-in.
2	8-in.
2	6-in
1	4-in.
5	2-in.
1	$1\frac{1}{2}$-in.
12	

SCHEDULE.

Showing number of feet of each size of pipe and number and size of gates.

Size in inches	Length of Pipe in Feet	No. of Gates	No. of Check Valves	No. of Air Cocks	No. 10 in. B. O.	No. 6 in. B. O.	No. 4 in. B. O.	No. 2 in. B. O.	No. 1½ in. B. O.	No. Hydrants
20	190			1		1				
16	7515	2			1					
14	8252	6	1	8			1			2
12	11230	28		6		2				15
10	34275	52	2	8	1	3				31
8	8290	26						2		13
6	39484	91		5			4	3		49
4	84669	179		7		3	3	7		69
3	9037	17					1	1		2
2	44292	118		3				5		2
1½	382	1							1	
1	1352	7								
¾	973	2								
	249941	529	3	38	2	9	9	18	1	183

POND LEVELS.

On plate 1 is shown the variation in elevation of Great and Little South Ponds for the year 1906. At the beginning of the year Great South was at about elevation, 104.05, it rose rather irregularly until about August 1, when it attained its maximum elevation of 105.30, and then fell until on Jan. 1, 1907, it was at elevation 104.5. This shows a total gain for Great South of about .45 feet or 5½ inches. higher on Jan. 1, 1907, than on Jan. 1, 1906.
In other words, Great South was 5½ inches higher on Jan. 1, 1907, than on Jan. 1, 1906.

Little South at the beginning of the year was at elevation 103.50, and it in turn rose till about August 1, to elevation 105.1. It then fell more rapidly than Great South, till about the middle of December, when it had reached elevation 103.30. The new canal referred to in last year's report having become partially clogged with sand was then cleaned

out at an expense of about $20 and the pond rose rapidly and on Jan. 1, 1907 was at elevation 104.25.

This is .95' or 11 1-2" higher than on Jan. 1, 1906. Considering both ponds we have a total gain of from 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 gallons of water during the year.

RAINFALL.

On another page is shown the yearly rainfall since 1887 and the average rainfall for that time which is 45.96." It will be observed that the rainfall for 1906 was 50.55" or about 5 1-2" or 10 per cent. higher than the average for 20 years, and about 10" or 20 per cent. higher than the preceding year.

This gives us the clue to the reason why our ponds were higher Jan. 1907, than Jan. 1906, for it is rainfall and rainfall alone we are dependent upon to fill our ponds.

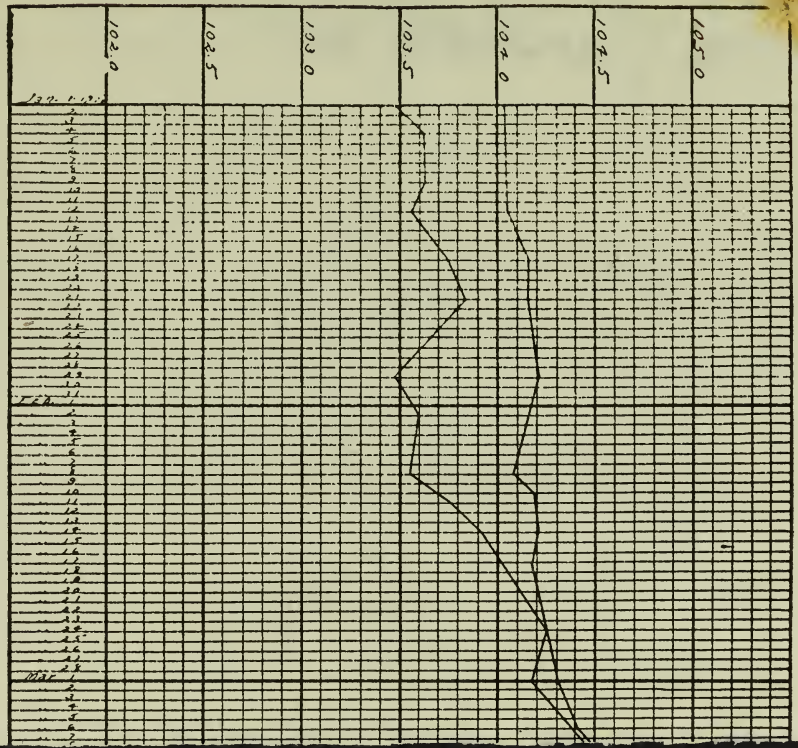
VENTURI METER.

In accordance with a vote of the Water Commissioners a "Venturi meter" has been purchased for measuring our gravity supply. By proper manipulation of gates this meter can be used for checking the capacity of our pumps or of measuring the "slip" and I feel sure it will be entirely satisfactory for both uses.

This meter will be set as soon as weather conditions permit, and will make an important and valuable addition to our system. For the record of this meter combined with our pumping station record will give us our total daily and annual consumption.

This is information which we have never been able to obtain accurately before, and will be valuable in showing whether our total and per capita consumption is large or small.

This knowledge of our total consumption from year to


102.0
102.5
103.0
103.5
104.0
104.5
105.0

year, combined with rise or fall of our ponds, gives us an excellent and in fact the only method we have of determining the yield of our water shed.

Table showing total rainfall since 1887, and monthly rain fall since 1891.
Also annual variation from the average.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Per Cent. of Variation from Mean
1887													43.14	— 6.1 Per Cent
1888													50.28	9.4
1889													49.14	6.9
1890													51.80	12.7
1891	8.36	5.32	5.04	4.02	1.99	2.23	2.55	1.43	2.23	5.92	1.79	3.77	44.65	— 2.9
1892	3.79	2.72	4.56	1.26	3.91	2.12	1.81	4.16	2.41	2.29	7.12	1.75	37.90	— 17.5
1893	2.88	6.66	6.17	4.45	4.39	2.50	2.71	5.80	1.73	2.16	3.29	5.59	48.33	5.1
1894	3 50	4 85	1.56	3.97	4.35	1.54	1.08	0.73	2.37	7.97	4 98	5.78	42.68	— 7.1
1895	3.54	0.87	2.71	4.70	2.73	2.04	3.58	2.05	3 27	6.89	3.95	3.85	40.27	— 12.3
1896	2.75	4.73	5.82	0.88	2.93	3.59	2.27	1.71	5.65	3.60	3.41	1.75	39.09	— 14.9
1897	4.24	2.08	2.31	4.28	3.65	2.99	2.88	2.91	1.42	0.87	6.42	3.27	37.32	— 18.7
1898	3.75	4.04	2.27	5.82	5.65	1.93	6.58	7.33	1.35	8.96	8.48	2.24	58.40	27.1
1899	6.52	5.23	6.77	1.18	1.40	3 62	3.79	1.17	6.92	3.03	2.28	1.60	43.51	— 5.3
1900	4.86	5.35	3.62	1.95	5.11	2.29	1.37	3.28	3.10	5.40	5.36	3.15	44.84	— 2.4
1901	2.51	1.70	6.86	7.78	8.54	1.46	4.38	2.25	2.77	2.07	2.59	10.20	53.11	15.5
1902	2.22	5.53	7.82	2.98	1.52	3.68	1.89	1.43	3.65	5.32	1.72	6 77	44.53	— 3.1
1903	4.43	5.36	7.94	7.45	0.67	4.76	2.44	5.44	1.45	6.32	3.22	3.98	53.46	16.3
1904	5.44	3.61	2.47	9.11	2.23	2.58	4.02	3.52	3.18	1.85	3.53	4.10	45.64	— 0.7
1905	4.50	2.16	2.87	2.32	1.11	8.01	1.78	2.99	6.93	1.72	2.04	4.21	40.64	— 11.6
1906	4.05	5 33	8.69	2.34	5.28	2.36	6.42	2.02	2.98	4.50	3.45	3.13	50.55	10.0
Av.	4.20	4.10	4 84	4.03	3.46	2.98	3.09	3.01	3.21	4.30	3.98	4.07	45.96	

ACCOUNT OF TESTS.

Account of tests for leakage in 7,500' of 10" main and 10,400' of 14" and 16" main, on Billington street.

The method of making these tests was as follows:

By a suitable management of gates each section of pipe to be tested could be connected to the steel tank in our pumping station, and by closing the proper gates this section could then be tested independently from the rest of the system.

A hose was run from the faucet in the station to the tank and in this hose line was set a 5-8" meter. The tank was filled with water and the test began.

The meter was read and the height of water in the tank was observed every 15 minutes, and from these readings we were enabled to determine the approximate leakage.

Taking for example one set of observations made during the test of the 10" main.

At 5 p. m., the meter read 78.70 cubic feet and at 5:15 p. m., it read 94.62 cubic feet, showing that 15.92 cubic feet or 119.4 gallons of water had passed through the meter into the tank.

During the same 15 minutes the water in the tank had risen from 103.39 to 103.46 a gain of 20.3 gallons, since .1" of water in the tank is 29 gallons.

Therefore the difference between 119.4 and 20.3 gallons or 99.1 gallons passed from the tank into the pipe being tested in 15 minutes, and was the leakage in the section being tested assuming that our cut off was complete, that is that no gates leaked.

There is no ready way of determining this with absolute certainty, but I feel quite sure that there is no serious leak in our 10" main and positive that there is none in the 14" and 16" tested, for this section is low service and the pressure outside of the section could only be South Pond pressure on one side and low service reservoir pressure on the other.

During the test of the 14" and 16" main the tank was kept about two feet higher than South Pond, therefore if there were any leaky gates the water went from the tank past these gates, out of the section being tested and none could have come in.

Of course all the water than went past the leaky gates reduces the amount of actual leakage at joints and elsewhere in the line.

Following is a tabulated statement of the tests and is simply a copy of the notes as they were taken during the tests.

Test of 7,500 feet 10-inch main, from pump station to South Pond.

Time	Meter	Ht. of Water in Tank	Amt. thro meter in gals.	Amt. in or out of Tank	Tot'l Leakage Gals. per min.	Tot'l Leakage Gals. 24 Hrs.	Remarks
4.15	30.85	103.22					
			120.0	—8.7	7.4	10660	
4.30	46.80	103.25					
			119.6	—20.3	6.6	9500	
4.45	62.75	103.32					
			119.6	20.3	6.6	9500	
5.00	78 70	103.39					
			119.4	20.3	6.6	9500	
5.15	94.62	103.46					
			119.5	20.3	6.6	9500	
5.30	110.55	103.53					
			119.3	23.2	6.4	9220	
5.45	126.45	103.61					
			119.3	26.1	6.2	8930	
6.00	142.35	103.70			Av.	9550	

Test of 4,700 feet of 16-inch, and 5,660 feet 14-inch from gate station to gate near Plymouth Mills.

Time.	Meter.	Ht. of Water Below Top of Tank in Inches.	Am't thro Meter in Gals.	Am't in or out of Tank in Gals.	Leakage.		Remarks.
					Gals. Per Min.	Gals. Per 24 Hrs.	
5.15	400.0	43⅛					
			000	99	6.6	9500	
5.30	400.0	47¼					
			000	102	6.8	9790	
5.45	400.0	51½					
6.00			338	247	6.0	8640	
6.00	445.0	41¼					
			000	102	6.8	9790	
6.15	445.0	45½					
			000	96	6.4	9220	
6.30	445.0	49½					
			000	90	6.0	8640	
6.45	445	53¼					
Av.						9270	

Table showing High Service consumption by weeks since November 19, 1906.

Between What Dates	Total Pumping Gals.	Average Daily Pumping	Remarks.
Nov. 19 to Nov. 25	3,889,600	555,530	Elevation Lout Pond Nov. 19, low 18½ in.
Nov. 26 to Dec. 2.	4,803,350	686,190	
Dec. 3 to Dec. 9	5,542,650	791.800	
Dec. 10 to Dec. 16	5,677,800	811,100	
Dec. 17 to Dec. 23	5,695,250	813,600	
Dec. 24 to Dec. 30	5,092,250	727,470	
Dec. 31 to Jan. 6	5,275,600	753,660	
Jan. 7 to Jan. 13	5,242,900	748,990	
Jan. 14 to Jan. 20	4,845,050	692.150	
Jan. 21 to Jan. 27	6,147,600	878,230	
Jan. 28 to Feb. 3	5,520,850	788.690	
Feb. 4 to Feb. 10	6,029,300	861,330	Elevation Lout Pond Feb. 12, 36½ in. low.
	Av.	759,060	

WATER ANALYSES.

The State Board of Health in accordance with its usual custom has made analyses of our water supply during the year, 1906, and a copy of these analyses will be found on the following page.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Following is the report of the engineer at the pumping station showing amount of water pumped, coal used, etc., at the pumping station.

In closing this report I wish to thank the Commissioners for their uniformly kind and courteous treatment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR E. BLACKMER, *Superintendent.*

PUMPING RECORDS, 1906.

Months	Hours run	Total lbs. fuel used	No. gallons pumped	Av. head dynamic	Rain in inches	Average temperature		Daily average water pumped gallons	Daily average fuel pounds
						Max.	Min.		
January . .	189	37,740	17,283,350	83	4.05	40.4	25.3	557,527.4	1217.4
February . .	145½	30,325	12,039,550	"	5.33	36.3	19.7	429,983.9	1083
March . .	162	31,600	14,247,500	"	8.69	37.8	22.7	459,596.7	1019.3
April . .	151½	31,225	13,521,350	"	2.34	51.9	33.9	450,711.6	1040.8
May . . .	200¼	38,600	17,255,550	"	5.28	65.7	42.5	556,630.6	1245.1
June . . .	219¾	39,625	19,738,150	"	2.36	73.7	53.6	657,938.3	1320.8
July . . .	206¾	38,200	18,331,400	"	6.42	74.8	60.8	591,335.4	1232.2
August . .	234¼	39,225	20,666,250	"	2.02	77.	62.1	666,653.2	1267.2
September .	237½	41,125	20,872,500	"	2.98	70.2	53.	695,750.	1367.5
October . .	202½	36,325	18,125,750	"	4.50	58.5	42.4	584,701.6	1171.4
November .	193¼	34,850	17,687,850	"	3.45	45.8	32.7	589,595.	1161.6
December . .	256½	43,300	24,536,650	"	3.13	34.5	21.6	791,504.8	1396.7
	2398¾	442,140	214,305,850		50 55				

	Hours run	Total lbs. Fuel used	No. gals. pumped	Av. No. gals. to 1 lb. coal	Average duty for year
New pump	1911½	357,540	176,408,400	493.3	34,106,268
Old pump	487¼	84,600	37,897,450	447.9	30,967,358

WATER ANALYSES, LITTLE SOUTH POND, PLYMOUTH.

Parts in 100,000.

No.	Date of		Appearance			Odor Cold	Odor Hot	Residue on Evaporation			Ammonia				Chlorine	Nitrogen as		Oxygen Consumed	Hardness
	Collection.	Examination.	Turbidity	Sediment	Color			Total	Loss on Ignition	Fixed	Free	Albuminoid				Nitrates	Nitrites		
												Total	In Solution	In Suspension					
	1906																		
59660	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	V. Slight	Slight	.00	Faintly unpleasant	Distinctly oily uroglena	2.15	0.70	1.45	.0002	.0126	.0106	.0020	.63	.0000	.0000	.13	0.0
60970	June 12	June 13	None	V. Slight	.02	Distinctly unpleasant	Earthy and an abaena	2.05	0.85	1.20	.0026	.0174	.0154	.0020	.65	.0020	.0000	.08	0.0
62676	Sept. 11	Sept. 11	V. Slight	V. Slight	.03	Faintly unpleasant	Distinctly unpleasant	2.85	1.20	1.65	.0006	.0176	.0154	.0022	.71	.0000	.0000	.17	0.3
64247	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	V. Slight	V. Slight	.03	V. Faintly vegetable	Faintly fishy	2.60	1.10	1.50	.0010	.0134	.0116	.0018	.72	.0010	.0000	.12	0.0